

Nigerian leader vows to save OAU

LAGOS (A.P.) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, who joined a 19-nation boycott of last week's Organisation of African Unity meeting, was quoted Thursday as pledging to work to save the OAU from disintegration. "A possible break-up of the OAU will please detractors of this continental organisation, but we will not allow it to happen—not in our lifetime," he was quoted by the government-run Daily Times as saying. Some members were protesting plans to admit as member the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), set up by the Polisario guerrilla movement, which is fighting for the independence of the western Sahara from Morocco. The Daily Times quoted Mr. Shagari as having told a luncheon of media executives Wednesday that he didn't attend the OAU meeting because "it would be embarrassing for the OAU to collapse on my head."

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Greeks ready to treat wounded Palestinians

ATHENS (R) — Greece is prepared to take up to 300 Palestinian commandos for hospital treatment, an authoritative source said Saturday. He was commenting on press reports that U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib had proposed sending some of the wounded Palestinian commandos trapped in west Beirut to Greece. "The Greek government is prepared to accept 200 to 300 Palestinian commandos for treatment in Greek hospitals if the interested parties agree," the source said.

Rome to send troops to Lebanon

ROME (R) — Italian troops would be sent to join a proposed U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon as soon as approval was given by all sides in the conflict, the foreign ministry said Saturday. The troop ships Caorle and Grado and the frigate Lupo were waiting in the Adriatic port of Brindisi to transport 530 troops to the trouble spot, port sources said. The frigate would sail ahead of the troop ships and carry 15 officers to liaise with forces from the United States and France, they said.

Dutch offer more aid to Lebanon

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch government will provide 570,000 guilders (\$210,000) in emergency aid for victims of the Lebanese conflict, the foreign ministry said. An amount of 300,000 guilders (\$110,000) will go to the Lebanese aid organisation Amel for emergency hospital equipment, and 270,000 guilders (\$100,000) to the Middle East Council of Churches to help finance a 40-strong medical team. Last week, the Netherlands provided one million guilders (\$360,000) in aid to victims of the fighting.

Tehran aide holds talks in Bangladesh

DACCA (R) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikhul Islam, on a tour of the subcontinent and South East Asia, had brief talks with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shams Ud Doha Saturday after arriving from Colombo. He is believed to have explained Tehran's objections to the holding of the non-aligned summit in Baghdad next month, reliable sources said. In Sri Lanka Friday Sheikhul Islam handed a letter to President Junius Jayewardene calling for the summit to be moved. His visit comes two weeks after Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamed Alwan had talks here with Bangladesh leaders. How long he would stay in Dacca was not immediately known although the sources said he would meet military ruler Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad Sunday.

Ecevit asks for postponement of prison sentence

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has applied for a four-month postponement of a prison sentence he is due to start serving next Friday, his lawyers said Saturday. They said Mr. Ecevit, who faces more than three months in jail after a conviction last month for writing an article in the West German magazine Der Spiegel, had petitioned the military courts to delay the sentence while two more similar charges are brought against him. He spent 34 days in detention earlier this year on the pending cases, which are due to be heard in the next few months, and this period would have to be set against the three-month sentence if he is acquitted on them, the lawyers told reporters. The military courts said the Spiegel article contravened a military decree barring former politicians from making public statements.

Boucetta in Abu Dhabi to discuss summit plan

ABU DHABI (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta arrived in Abu Dhabi Saturday from Oman to canvass support for an Arab summit on Lebanon. Morocco has proposed acting as host to the summit which it says should discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general. Mr. Boucetta, who earlier visited Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan, was quoted by the Saudi newspaper Al Massayyah Saturday as saying that a summit could be held within three or four weeks. All Arab league members except Algeria and Mauritania have already agreed to reconvene a summit in the Moroccan city of Fez, according to league sources. Meanwhile a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official attacked Arab leaders in an interview published Saturday for failing to meet and to help Palestinian commandos besieged by Israeli forces in west Beirut. Salah Khalaf, one of the PLO leaders trapped in west Beirut with an estimated 6,000 Palestinian commandos, told the

Kuwait newspaper Al Watan that Arab leaders had not met since the June 6 invasion "because they do not want to meet and do not want to help us." Mr. Khalaf, better known by his code name Abu Iyad, reserved his harshest criticisms for countries of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which groups Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the PLO. "Where are the armies of the countries of the steadfastness front...is it not their duty to fight alongside the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters?" he said. Arab states are divided on whether the proposed summit should be restricted to the Lebanese crisis or discuss other Middle East problems. Al Massayyah quoted Mr. Boucetta as saying after two meetings with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia that a controversial Saudi Middle East peace plan would top the agenda of the summit. Opposition by radical Arabs to the plan, which implies recognition of Israel, caused the collapse of the last Arab summit in Morocco nine months ago.

Arafat will relocate in Tunis, Saudi paper says

RIYADH (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat intends to relocate his forces in Tunis, the Tunisian capital, and visit Egypt after the projected evacuation from west Beirut, sources close to the PLO chief were quoted as saying Saturday. The Saudi afternoon newspaper Al-Jazeera said Mr. Arafat's visit to Egypt was contingent on Egypt's acceptance of a 3,000-strong PLO battalion within the framework of the Ein Galout Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) unit now stationed in Egypt. A seven-point evacuation plan readied by Mr. Arafat, according to the paper, envisages that he and "four or five of his close aides" would be the last to leave Beirut. It said Mr. Arafat's group would head overland to Syria for a meeting with Syrian leaders before flying to "a principal Arab capital in the region," an obvious reference to Saudi Arabia. After his Saudi trip Mr. Arafat will head to Tunis where he will set up a PLO office close to Arab League headquarters in the Tunisian capital, the paper said.

Choice of Tunis

Mr. Arafat's choice of Tunis was prompted in part by its proximity to Europe where the PLO hopes to make political and public relations inroads, the account said. Other commando leaders such as George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palest-

tine (PFLP), and Nayef Hawatmeh and Ahmad Gabriel of the Popular Democratic Front, will meanwhile be hosted in Algeria and South Yemen, according to the account. The two countries, who announced earlier this week readiness to take in some of the commandos, are both members of the hardline Arab camp which rejects moderate formulas for peace with Israel. Libya is the only member of this group which has refrained from offering to host any commandos. The report said Jordan has expected to absorb 1,600 commandos. Al Jazeera also published an interview with Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta in which he stressed that Saudi King Fahd's eight-point proposal for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement would be "at the top of the agenda" of any future Arab summit conference. Mr. Boucetta, now on an Arab tour, said he expected a summit to be convened in Morocco "within three or four weeks." Previous reports had indicated Damascus, the Syrian capital, as the probable site for the PLO's future headquarters. The shift to Tunisia would signal a major trend toward moderation by Mr. Arafat, as would a visit to Egypt—boycotted by the majority of the Arab League's member states following its 1979 Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

Student found hanged in cell Black demonstrators defy ban at student's funeral

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Five hundred mourners defied a ban on demonstrations at the funeral Saturday of a black student who was found hanged in a police cell last Sunday. They sang freedom songs and raised clenched fist salutes as the coffin of 21-year-old Ernest Moabi Dipale was interred at Soweto black township near Johannesburg. Black reporters said four people were led from the grave side by police but it was not known if they faced charges. Police, who filmed the ceremonies, ordered foreign television crews out of Soweto and warned they would be arrested if they tried to return. Mr. Dipale was found dead at Johannesburg police headquarters Friday after making a confession to a magistrate and being charged under security laws, police said. Strict controls on his burial ceremonies were ordered by a magistrate Friday as a result of noisy demonstrations at the funeral in February of white union

organiser Neil Aggett who was also found hanged at the same police building. The restrictions will remain in force Sunday when a memorial service for Mr. Dipale is to be held. The black reporters said a funeral service for Mr. Dipale at his mother's home in Soweto was held peacefully. Dr. Aggett's funeral turned into a big anti-government demonstration. A crowd of 1,000 blacks and whites took part in the cortege through central Johannesburg and white suburbs and daubed black nationalist slogans on walls. Mr. Dipale's funeral organisers were ordered to follow a direct route to the cemetery with no political speeches or pamphlets and no display of flags or posters. Police intercepted white television crews from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Visnews and UPTN as they drove into Soweto and their permits were confiscated. An inquest on Dr. Aggett, who police said had committed suicide, will resume next month.

Habib visits Israel after Beirut

AMMAN (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib flew to Israel Saturday after more talks with Lebanese leaders on the evacuation of thousands of Palestinian commandos from Israeli-besieged Beirut, Beirut Radio said. After a day of calm on the front-lines Friday, the right-wing voice of Lebanon Radio reported that a car bomb exploded outside a restaurant in the Israeli-held town of Bhamdoun, killing six people and injuring 20. The radio gave no further details of the explosion in the town on the Beirut-Damascus highway. It quoted Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan as reporting progress in talks on the Palestinian withdrawal. Differences were being ironed out gradually and the results would be known soon, the radio quoted him as saying. More than 7,000 Palestinian fighters are expected to leave Beirut for havens in seven Arab countries, according to former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, quoted by Beirut Radio. There was no hard indication from any source when the withdrawal, in which an international force is expected to replace departing Palestinians, would start. Mr. Salam said the figure of Palestinian fighters who would leave Lebanon was included in a new set of proposals put forward two days ago by Palestinian leaders. It also included a proposed timetable for their departure. Jordanian officials, whose country has said it will take some of the commandos, also had no word on their possible time of arrival. The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman, Najib Al Ahmad, said there was no agreement yet on the departure schedule. "We will have to wait until Mr. Habib returns from Israel," he said. Before Saturday's session, sticking points in the delicate talks included Israel's demand for a complete list of the departing Palestinians, rather than just their number, and the fate of a few hundred Syrian troops left in West Beirut. Damascus, Radio Saturday night appeared to reject what it said was an Israeli demand for a pullout of the Syrian troops, part of an Arab League peace-keeping force that entered Lebanon in 1976. Quoting a Beirut Radio report of the view of political observers in Lebanon, the radio said: "As for Israel's demand for evacuation of the Syrian forces from Beirut, this was met with a principled Syrian rejection."

Ceasefire upset

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel accused Palestinian commandos of violating the ceasefire in Beirut Saturday night. The accusation was made as



Lebanese civilians walk past an Israeli tank in Ouzai, just south of Beirut Friday as they carry what few belongings they were able to salvage from the wreckage of their home. Israeli troops allowed

people to go into the town to retrieve their belongings, but were not allowing people to stay. (A.P. wirephoto)

Israeli leaders awaited special U.S. envoy Philip Habib in his latest move to end the Lebanese crisis without further bloodshed. An Israeli military spokesman said commandos in Beirut's Bourj Al Brajneh refugee camp had directed small arms fire at Israeli positions to the south-east. No casualties were caused. The spokesman also said that three Israeli soldiers and five Lebanese civilians were hurt earlier when a car bomb exploded in the town of Behamdoun on the Beirut-Damascus road. Mr. Habib was due to arrive from Beirut with the response of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Israeli conditions set for a peaceful PLO evacuation of west Beirut, where an estimated 6,000 to 9,000 PLO commandos

are besieged by Israeli forces. The Israeli government approved in principle on Tuesday a package deal worked out by Mr. Habib but asked for several amendments before giving the plan its final blessing.

Reagan meets Shultz

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz Saturday discussed U.S. policy on the Middle East including what steps might be taken after the Lebanon crisis is resolved, the White House said. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz met at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Maryland, where the president is spending the weekend. White House aides Edwin Meese

and Michael Deaver also attended the meeting along with State Department aides.

"They are going beyond the immediate situation in Beirut and looking at the broader Mideast picture," White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters.

He said the discussions included the future of talks on autonomy for Arabs in the West Bank area.

Mr. Speakes said the president remained optimistic that U.S. negotiator Philip Habib could work out the details for the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces in west Beirut within a few days.

Following the evacuation of the Palestinian commandos the United States wants Israel and

Syria to withdraw their troops from Lebanon so the Lebanese government can establish its authority in the country.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan made an urgent appeal to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to end Israeli attacks on west Beirut so negotiations could continue.

Mr. Reagan was described by White House aides as being "outraged" by the heavy air and artillery attacks earlier in the day.

At a news conference Friday, he said he had been greatly concerned by Thursday's Israeli attacks.

But he added, "the image has been one-sided...in many instances, in fact most of them, the ceasefire was broken by PLO attacking those Israeli forces."

Asked if the PLO had a right to resist Israeli "invaders," he replied: "The PLO was literally a government and an armed force in another nation and beholden in no way to that nation."

"I have voiced the opinion that the response (by the Israelis) has been out of proportion to the provocation," he said. "But we can't deny the Israelis have been taking casualties from these ceasefire violations themselves."

He estimated that Israeli forces had suffered 326 dead as a result of what he said were ceasefire violations by the commandos.

Peres airs views

AMSTERDAM (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said Saturday that talks on Palestinian autonomy should be held to solve the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Peres, who heads the Israeli Labour Party, said he had noted indications in Washington that the U.S. government would foster such talks.

Sharon denies resignation rumour

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Saturday he would not resign despite sharp criticism of his two-day attack on Beirut this week which threatened to wreck peace talks. Mr. Sharon told a radio interviewer the attacks on west Beirut were partly designed to eliminate the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) besieged in the Lebanese capital. The frontlines around Beirut were reported quiet Saturday but a military spokesman accused commandos of violating the ceasefire in the Bekaa Valley in east Lebanon. Bazooka and smallarms fire were directed at Israeli forces during the night, he said. Mr. Sharon was virtually isolated in a stormy cabinet session on Thursday called after the

United States threatened to end mediation efforts by U.S. envoy Philip Habib just as they were on the verge of agreement.

"I have no intention of resigning," Mr. Sharon said. "I acted in accordance with government decisions that any ceasefire violations would be met with attacks from land, sea and air."

After weeks of muted criticism within the government of his actions, Mr. Sharon was deprived of the right to order air strikes against Beirut without Prime Minister Menachem Begin's authorisation.

Sharon's explanations

"The air force acted in order to ensure the safety of our soldiers in the frontlines," Mr. Sharon said. He described reports from west Beirut of a heavy Lebanese

civilian casualty toll during the air raids as lies.

"We have an interest in hitting the terrorist headquarters and their leaders," he said. "One way of ensuring a true peace is inflicting maximum casualties among terrorist leaders."

The attacks seem to have threatened Mr. Sharon's political future after a long career as a daring army general.

Mr. Begin, backed by an overwhelming majority of his ministers, ordered a halt to the air strikes after receiving an angry telephone call from President Reagan.

Asked about the state of relations between Israel and the United States, closest ally of Israel, and Washington's threats to call off the peace talks, Mr. Sharon said "we must not panic."

He added: "Habib wants to succeed. The United States has an interest in successful negotiations...the U.S. received on a silver plate a major achievement against the Soviets."

Replying to calls by unnamed ministers for his resignation over his alleged failure to consult Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon said: "I cannot say the premier was informed of every bombing run. But he was certainly notified of any unusual action."

Mr. Sharon said the two weeks of fighting which preceded Thursday's ceasefire helped speed up the negotiations on a peaceful withdrawal of some PLO fighters from Beirut.

"The conditions set by the terrorists are completely different today than those of two weeks ago," he said.

Spain trades shoes for F-18 jets

MADRID (R) — Spain is trading shoes for fighter planes, McDonnell Douglas, the American aerospace company, has agreed to market \$100 million worth of Spanish shoes in the United States as part of a deal to sell fighter planes to Spain, Spanish shoemakers said.

Rafael Calvo, secretary-general of the shoemakers federation, told reporters that McDonnell Douglas had agreed to sell the shoes as part of its compensation from Spain for 84 F-18 fighter costing \$3 billion.

McDonnell Douglas has agreed to make some of the planes' parts in Spain and to help promote Spanish products in the U.S.

A spokesman for Ingenieria del Calzado Company (ICASA), which is providing the shoes, said it is holding talks with the Brown Shoe Company of the United States on handling the marketing end of the McDonnell Douglas deal.

Tokyo tries to defuse textbook-row with China

PEKING (R) — China, angry at a Japanese rewriting of wartime history in new school textbooks, Saturday heralded the 37th anniversary of Tokyo's surrender in World War II with a strongly-worded warning against a resurgence of fascism or militarism.

The row over the textbooks has cast a shadow over plans for Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to come here on a scheduled visit next month.

While many newspapers here continued to publish photographs and accounts of atrocities committed by Japan's occupation forces in China between 1937 and 1945, the English-language China Daily Saturday carried a long editorial entitled "No rebirth of militarism."

"This year, on this day, people in the various countries of Asia, especially in China, have more to ponder: Why on earth are some Japanese distorting historical facts by censoring their school textbooks?"

Newly-revised Japanese textbooks no longer describe the invasion and occupation of China, during which an estimated 18 million people died, as an aggression

but as an "advance."

This, and a passage saying Japanese troops who massacred more than 200,000 people in the 1937 "rape of Nanking" were provoked by strong resistance and their own heavy losses, has infuriated China which has demanded the Japanese government order the books re-edited.

The furor has already caused one Japanese casualty: An invitation to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa to visit Peking next month has been withdrawn.

Mr. Suzuki Friday gave his foreign and education ministers a week to solve the row. His planned visit in late September is to mark the tenth anniversary of renewed Sino-Japanese ties.

China Daily recalled that, at that moment of reconciliation in 1972, "The Japanese government expressed its deep shame over the grave calamities it had brought on the Chinese people."

The editorial said that while China was not trying to blame the present-day Japanese rulers for what their predecessors did, the deletion of the word "aggression" from the textbooks "in order to whitewash (wartime premier) Hideki Tojo and his company"

was a gross violation of an international pledge.

China hoped the Japanese government would act to correct the education ministry's mistakes in distorting history, "The sooner, the better," the newspaper added.

Seoul upset

The textbook issue has also caused friction between Japan and the Koreans, where the revision is seen as a distortion of facts about Japan's colonisation of the peninsula from 1910 to 1945.

In Seoul Saturday, the Korean amateur sports association said it had decided to postpone indefinitely games between Japanese and South Korean high school students that had been planned for later this month.

In Tokyo, Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa and top officials of his ministry held an emergency meeting to discuss ways to defuse the row, education ministry sources said.

The sources said that the ministry still refused to amend the textbooks, but agreed on the need for measures to satisfy the Chinese and South Koreans.

The ministry might allow the original words and lines to be reinstated next year, the sources said.

Meanwhile the government was considering sending a senior official to Seoul in an attempt to solve the dispute with South Korea, according to government sources.

Earlier this month South Korea rejected as untimely a Japanese offer to send top officials to Seoul.

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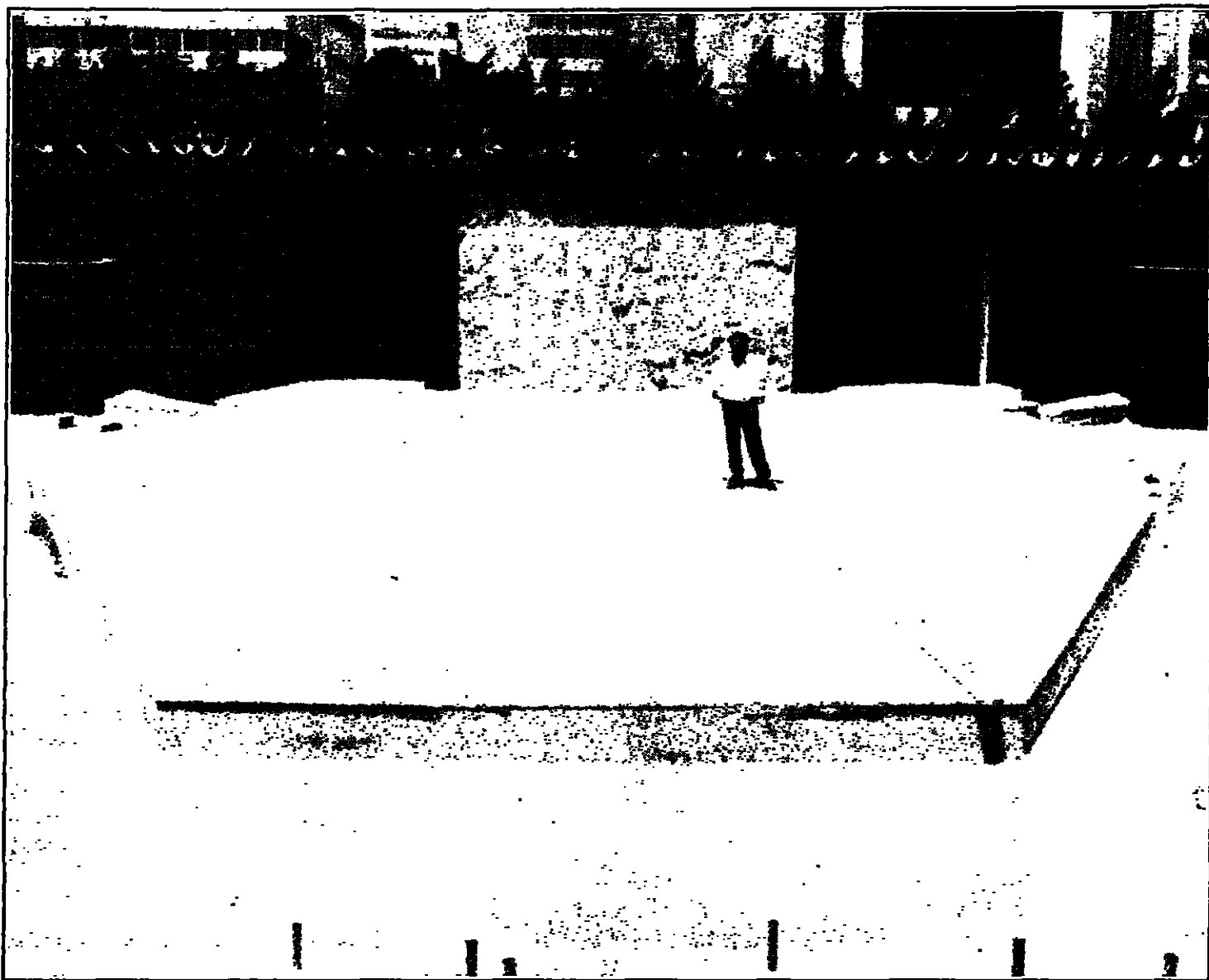
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HOME REPORT

The last part of the Haya Centre dream



The Prince Ali Outdoor Theatre nearing completion

Text and photos
by Mariam Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The Prince Ali Outdoor Theatre is the last part of the dream I have for the Haya Arts Centre," said Mr. Nabil Sawalha, director of the Centre. The 800-seat theatre in the Centre's Shmeisani complex was nearing completion in preparation for a concert to benefit children of Lebanon given last Saturday.

Original estimates of cost for the new theatre ran to JD 170,000, but Mr. Sawalha, an engineer by training, was able to see it through for about JD 25,000. Members of the Centre's resident puppet theatre helped with construction chores, and inexpensive, locally-produced materials were used whenever possible. The fill under the tiers of seats — no danger of their collapse — is from excavations for the foundations of nearby new office buildings.

As a man of the theatre, however, Mr. Sawalha is satisfied. The stage will serve for drama and dance performances as well as concerts. In the back are spacious dressing rooms.

Except for the new theatre, the

Haya Arts Centre is dedicated to children. As an institution, it is the lengthened shadow of Mr. Sawalha.

The Haya Centre

He adapted ideas from children's art centres, playgrounds and museums in Europe and the United States to suit Jordanian children. The Centre's building, its design inspired by the Azara desert palace, has an auditorium and library and space for a wide variety of children's creative play-related activities, some of which spill over to the gymnasium of the nearby Alia Community College. There is also a large playground, a traffic school and skateboard park.

During 1979, the Year of the Child, when every municipality wanted a children's library, it helped to establish over 200 of them. It raised funds to build one across the city in Ashrafieh. It is assisting in setting up a library in a new building. It has formed numerous music and folklore dancing groups, and helped to arrange exhibitions of children's art work.

It is feeling some financial stress these days because of the cost of

the new theatre and the fact that funds are more difficult to raise because of events in Lebanon and Iraq. But it continues to serve as a model and catalyst for children's activities.

"I want children to feel they have a place of their own," Mr. Sawalha said. "Usually grown-ups get a large library and children a small one — the reverse should be the case. Adults can sit quietly for an hour, a child cannot. Children can come here to read, paint, or just stand and look around — it's all part of growing up."

Madaba childhood

"My childhood was in Madaba," Mr. Sawalha said. "The first seven years — nice memories. Our houses were built in clusters around an area where the children played, what the Spanish call a hacienda. My grandfather was the kind of man who headed the area. People were always sitting around having coffee and talking — it was a nice warm relaxed atmosphere. We children played in the dust with whatever we could create, our own games. There were no swings except at Christmas season. We paid our half piastre and had a swing — that was it for the

year. In the fruit season we made night raids and pinched fruit, and got hit by the guards. And the children hit each other with stones a lot — it was the usual thing," he laughed.

"My mother is a lady who stood in the face of tradition. I would say she was one of the first women's lib members without knowing about lib. She started a men's tailoring shop — before this they had to travel to Salt or Damascus for clothes — and taught girls in her workshop. She did not deem it necessary to go every Sunday to church — she felt that she was doing enough work in society that God would accept her. Then she decided Madaba was too small and we came to Amman. Because of her, our outlook was not inhibited, not tied to stiff social codes. She is about 75 years old now and her mind is as fresh and modern as mine — we can communicate."

In Amman Mr. Sawalha and his older brother attended Bishop's School, and both developed an interest in drama. His brother decided on a career in the theatre, but Nabil went on to the College of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering in England. He said, that although he came to prefer the arts, "Engineering has been

useful to me in drama and in the Haya Arts Centre — it has always given me a very comfortable base of knowledge."

Career

After completing his studies and while planning to go to Australia to accept a job offer, Mr. Sawalha had a vacation with his family in Amman. His first morning at home — because he likes to try new things — he decided to help his sister who had a hair-dressing salon.

"I stuck to hairdressing for 12 years, and used it to pay for theatre projects. It's an artistic job, tough and challenging — but I don't think I would be able to do it now, either physically or mentally. I enjoyed it, but I never felt it was me and it became a dog's life — there wasn't time to read or think. At the right time I walked away and went to Lebanon. I lived there for a year and mixed with friends who were in the fields of art. What I did mainly was reading and writing, but I was also on TV. I became known as the hero of a TV series, but I didn't feel satisfied with myself."

"I went back to London to the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art. Because of my experience they accepted me as a post-graduate straightaway. That was a most rewarding year — challenges to the mind, association with top quality actors, high demands."

"Before I left I was thinking of doing my own children's theatre — I thought a theatre for grown-ups was a dead end. We have too much drama in our lives! I used to do three-hour plays for adults, be on the stage all the time and not feel tired. I did a 30-minute play for children and it drained me. Their eyes actually suck the energy out of you," he said.

The late Queen Alia was establishing a children's art centre, and offered him the job of director. When he returned from England, the Haya Arts Centre was nearing completion and he assumed his duties there. Shortly afterwards he and his wife separated. His son, who was six years old, was a "child of the Centre," joining all its recently-established activities. (Now he is more interested in computers. Mr. Sawalha credits him with being cleverer and having a "more tidy" mind than himself.)

Comedy on TV

Mr. Sawalha fears he may have neglected the Centre somewhat in the last eight months while he was writing and acting in a comedy series on Jordan TV Arabic service — but feels outside experience refreshes the outlook of an administrator. As an actor he had always wanted to do comedy. He thought the country was ready for a social satire which reveals its shortcomings. After all, "The worm is from the wood," he said, quoting an Arabic proverb which sounds better in Arabic.



Mr. Nabil Sawalha, director of the Haya Arts Centre

He played four or five characters in each of the 17 episodes of the series. Three of them, based on real people, were particularly popular. The Jordanian character, an unbending desert type influenced by Turkish Ottoman ideas, is surprisingly himself in an earlier phase. This character aspires to be a government official, to obstruct plans caught in official channels, and to be always addressed as "Beg". The Palestinian character, based on a friend, is more easy going, and able to do any kind of work. He mixes foreign and local influences and wears "a very checkered jacket, a very checkered tie, and a very coloured shirt." He likes to make loud expressive noises in the cinema. The foreigner is based on an uncle who as a young orphan studied in

Italy. He expresses his love for Jordan continually and then is taken back by "some of our contradictions." Mr. Sawalha's new series is in the situation comedy vein. The hero is a teacher, a nice guy but overly ambitious. He wants to succeed as a stockbroker and in various other fields. He is meant to be always and only a good teacher.

Two cities

Amman is characterized by Mr. Sawalha as a "tidy mess, better than most cities." He thinks there is a danger when people become crowded in cities to lose the courtesy they learn at home and practice in the villages. They become frustrated and rude when confronted with heavy traffic.

The traffic school at the Centre was meant to help children learn courteous driving behaviour, but Mr. Sawalha ruefully concedes it is used mainly as a special playground. "We find children do not know right from left. If we can teach them this, it is at least a start."

In the arts, Mr. Sawalha particularly likes Jordanian music and is preparing a record and tape cassette of authentic music of the country — the cover design is ready. He likes to paint, and to work on building and furnishing houses.

"In Madaba," he said, "I built a house on a hill on land my father gave me facing our old house. I wanted to use the old style with arches, but I could not find a builder. Anyway, it's a good retreat."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Korna
16:30 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programme
17:40 Animals World
18:00 Local Programme
19:00 Programme Review
19:10 Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
22:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Documentary
21:30 Jordan Valley
22:00 News in English
22:15 Flamingo Road

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:30 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumental Old Favorites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 A World of Wids

and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05
British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter
from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30
Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News
09:49 News about Britain 09:15 From
Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sun
and Company 10:00 World News 10:09
Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press
Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45
Sports Review 12:15 Four Heads in
Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 13:00
World News 13:09 News about Britain
13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of
the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 14:30
Command Performance 15:00 World
News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good
Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The
Tony Mynar Request Show 16:30 Chieftain
17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Concert
Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commen-
tary 18:15 From Our Own Cor-
respondent 18:35 Financial Review
18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World
News 19:09 News about Britain 19:40
Reflections 19:45 Sportsweek 20:00 World
News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15
Radio Newsworld 20:30 25 Years of Rock
21:15 The Hobbit 21:30 Human Potenti-
als 22:00 World News 22:09 Commen-
tary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday
Half-Hour 22:45 The Poem itself 23:15
The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News
24:09 Science in Action 00:00 Reflec-
tions 00:45 Sportsweek 01:00 World News
01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from
America 01:30 Divisions

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons
17:30 Issues in the News 18:00 Special
English News 18:10 World and their
Stories 18:15 Special English Features:
People in America 18:30 Music USA:
Standards 19:00 News and New Pro-
ducts (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice: 19:30
Studio One 20:00 Special English:
News/World and their stories 22:15 The
Concept: 22:00 News and New Pro-
ducts USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30
Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, starring
Humphrey Bogart, at the American
Centre at 4:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Of photography covering 30 years of
King Hussein's visits to the United
States, at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costume
over 100 years old. Also models from
Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cinderella Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculpture by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim coun-
tries. A collection of paintings by 19th
Century orientalist artists. Monarch,
Jabal Luveldah. Opening hours:
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. -
6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luveldah, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 66423.
Church of the Assumption (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

05:30 Fajr
05:00 (Sunrise) Shura
11:41 Dhuhur
15:08 'Asr
18:19 Maghrib
19:49 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salaam (BA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:50 Kuwait (KAC)
10:50 Jeddah (SV)
10:50 Madras (RJ)
10:55 Agaba (RJ)
11:00 Cairo (RJ)
11:00 Athens (RJ)
11:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
11:30 London, Paris (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich, Geneva (RJ)
18:45 Casablanca (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 London (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
20:40 Cairo (RJ)
08:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:00 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 London (RJ)
07:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (EA)
10:40 Athens (RJ)
11:15 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30 Jeddah (RJ)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:30 Agaba (RJ)
18:45 Beirut, Laraca (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds

Belgian franc 74.2 / 74.6
Dutch guilder 129.4 / 130.2
Egyptian guinea 343 / 348.3
French franc 51.1 / 51.4
Irish dollar 599.3 / 610.6
Italian lire (for 100) 25.5 / 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 132.7 / 136.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1232.2 / 1234.6
Lebanese lira 68.5 / 69.3
Omani rial 1032 / 1036.7
Qatari riyal 98.1 / 98.8
Saudi riyal 104 / 104.3
Swedish crown 57.4 / 57.7
Syrian lira 166.9 / 167.9
Swiss franc 60.4 / 61.1
UAE dirham 57.3 / 58.1
U.K. sterling pound 609.5 / 613.2
U.S. dollar 357.5 / 359.5
W. German mark 143 / 143.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

Summer weather with gradual decrease
in temperature and northwesterly mod-
erate wind. In Agaba northerly mod-
erate and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 25 / 20
Agaba 25 / 20
Dahran 25 / 20
Jordan Valley 25 / 20

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 35, Agaba 41. Humidity read-
ing: Amman 27 per cent, Agaba 22 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22990-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Aishah Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Nuzha Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Our Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musabih, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Inlaim, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Farhan Oqash 56660

Dr. Farouq Noor 38189
Al Salam pharmacy 36730
Palestine pharmacy 25216
Jabal Nuzha pharmacy 30237
Vanicle taxi 44584
Mihyar taxi 44574
Shmeisani taxi 65294
Asem taxi 844503
Jordan taxi 23050
Amman taxi 51424

IRBID

Dr. Fakhri Haddad 3409
Al Haditha pharmacy 2318

ZARQA

Al Shifa pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone 1
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 450 / 400
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Double Red) 280 / 300
Apple (Golden) 280 / 300
Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300
Apple (Local) 200 / 160
Apple (Swiss) 200 / 170
Apricot (Local) 230 / 200
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225 / 180
Beans 240 / 200
Beans (string) 230 / 200
Broad Beans 170 / 140
Cabbage 130 / 100
Carrot 180 / 140
Cauliflower (white) 180 / 140
Cherries 360 / 300
Cucumber (large) 160 / 120
Cucumber (small) 240 / 200
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Figs 140 / 120
Garlic 460 / 400

Grapes 210 / 160
Grape leaves 300 / 250
Hot Green Pepper 220 / 200
Lemon 170 / 140
Mellor 150 / 120
Mellor (large) 150 / 120
Mellor (small) 200 / 170
Melon 180 / 140
Okra (day) 270 / 220
Onion 80 / 60
Parsley 100 / 100
Peas 340 / 280
Peas (imported) 300 / 250
Pears (Lobban) 360 / 300
Potato (imported) 280 / 200
Potato (local) 120 / 100
Radish 150 / 120
Red Cherris 500 / 400
Sage 450 / 380
Sweet Pepper 200 / 160
Tomato 100 / 70
Water Melon 90 / 70
Water Melon (striped) 60 / 40



Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti (left) attends the meeting on Saturday in Salt where it was announced that young Jordanian women will receive training in first aid, civil defence

and military skills. To the minister's right are NCC members Laila Sharaf and Halifa Al Rashid. (Petra photo)

Young Jordanian women to get first aid, civil defence training

SALT (J.T.) — A three-week training course on first aid and civil defence for female youths was opened here Saturday by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti. The course, organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Civil Defence Department, the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Social Development, is designed to train women volunteers in first aid, martial skills, physical fitness, civil defence and other related fields.

In a speech to the participants gathered at the Salt Community College, Mrs. Mufti said the course is a pioneering opportunity

for women in Jordan enabling them to work side by side with men to help their country in times of need especially under the current circumstances where the Arab Nation confronts aggression and dangers. Said Mrs. Mufti: "The three-week course is regarded as a turning point in the life of Jordanian women and marks the beginning of a large-scale programme to promote women's role in building the country and developing its prosperity".

Also addressing the 40 trainees was College Director Dr. Aisheh Hijazi who outlined the importance of such courses and explained their objectives. An

Armed Forces spokesman said that the young women will hear lectures in awareness and guidance, receive training in the use of light weapons, firefighting, military skills and physical fitness. They will also be taken on several field trips, he said.

A Ministry of Social Development spokesman said that programmes are set for offering similar training to 1000 girls in two to three-week training courses in the coming year at the end of each of the girls will be awarded their diplomas. Most of the training will be for young women from community colleges around the country, the spokesman said.



Members of the three robbery gangs apprehended Saturday stand before a pile of stolen objects. (Petra photo)

Police arrest three gangs who specialised in robbing Egyptians

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Public Security Department announced Saturday the arrest of three gangs of robbers who were said to have carried out recently several thefts and robberies mostly in Amman. A police spokesman here said that the three gangs committed their thefts and attacks on people by assuming false identity, in most cases posing as police officers or plain clothes policemen, with Egyptian nationals being their main target.

He said one of these gangs, a three-member band, stormed on Aug. 4 a house near King Hussein Medical Centre where four Egyptian workers lived and stole their passports along with JD 64 and 84 Egyptian pounds. They also beat one of the Egyptians when he refused to give them his passport and then took him away from his house where they left him stranded in an outlying area.

On the same night, he said, the group robbed two Egyptians of JD

47, another of JD 30 and yet another of JD 13 in Al Rashid Housing Estate west of Amman and Marks in the east.

Two other attempts to rob Egyptian workers near Middle East Circle and Wadi Al Rimam dis-

tricts were not successful because they carried on cash, he said. According to the spokesman, the second band of robbers, also composed of three people robbed an Egyptian citizen of JD 90 along the Amman-Naour road.

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For more information call Tel: 37668 Amman

India celebrates Independence Day

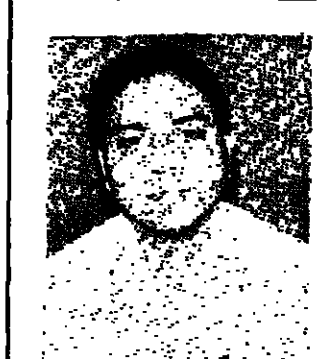
Charge d'affaires lauds bilateral relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Today, Sunday, the Republic of India celebrates the 35th anniversary of its independence from colonial rule. On the occasion Indian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Syed Murtaza Hasan made a statement reviewing the bilateral relations between Jordan and India.

The following are excerpts from the statement.

Jordan and India have been linked by age-old ties of history and geography from time immemorial. Friendship and cooperation have characterised relations between our two peoples since long ago. Both our countries are young as nation-states; but in our rich civilisation and culture, we are among the most ancient in the world. Jordan and India share common political outlooks and ideals, and both are devoted to peace and the principles of non-alignment. India has watched with great admiration the successful efforts of Jordan in the gigantic task of bestowing the benefits of independence and modernisation to its people through development projects. India has also been pursuing the objective of social and economic progress for the welfare of all sections of our people. Our two countries should, therefore, help each other in the realisation of the common objective of the betterment of our people.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan visited India in February this year and his visit, we hope, will provide the necessary impetus to consolidate our relations in political, economic, scientific and cultural fields. India is confident that our excellent bilateral relations will be further strengthened. A large number of Jordanian students are pursuing their studies in Indian universities and institutions.



Indian Charge d'Affaires Syed Murtaza Hasan.

On this side, a large number of Indian workers and technicians are working in various parts of Jordan for different companies.

India's support for the Arab cause, emanating from the principles and values so dear to us, has been firm and consistent. Since the very beginning, India has articulated her strong opposition to Israel's expansionism and her support of the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights. We note with satisfaction that our Arab brothers have shown perceptible understanding of India's policies. We are confident that this Indo-Arab friendship, based on shared ideals and designed to promote mutual interest, would continue to thrive in the coming years.

India has enjoyed excellent relation with Jordan and under the wise and dynamic leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and the prime minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the existing friendly and cordial relations between the two countries will be strengthened further.

1981 electricity production 15.6 per cent more than 1980

AMMAN (Petra) — Electric power produced in Jordan last year registered a 15.6 per cent increase over figures of 1980, according to a statistical release issued by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). It said that last year the quantity produced was 1237 megawatt/hour while in 1980 Jordan produced 1070 megawatt/hour.

In Irbid it was announced Saturday that the village of Muq-

bila in Jerash District has been electrified at the cost of JD 55,000. The project entailed laying high and low tension networks and the construction of transformer stations. At present, work is going on for the electrification of Raimoun, Nahlah Al Kittah and Sakeb, also in Jerash District, according to a spokesman for the Irbid District Electricity Company. He said work on the JD 200,000 project will be completed in the coming two months.

Three-week training course begins for ministry engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week training course for promoting the work of engineers employed by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday.

The 23 participants will hear lectures on organisational and regional planning in urban and rural areas and public and environmental services.

The institute's director made a

speech on the occasion outlining the importance of the course and calling for cooperation between the institute and the ministry for the purpose of raising the efficiency of engineers and other ministry employees. He said that the institute has held five other similar courses for officials of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to help them improve the ministry's services.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (2nd from left) addresses representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, at his office on Saturday. To the prime minister's right is Minister of Occupied Ter-

ritories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and to his left (concealed by the prime minister) is Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hikmat Al Saket. (Petra photo)

Badran meets representatives of Palestinian refugee camps

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran held an open dialogue at his office Saturday with representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. During the three-hour dialogue they reviewed current Arab affairs and the situation in the Middle East in light of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its repercussions on the whole region in general and on the Palestine issue in particular. Said Mr. Badran: "The coming stage will be difficult not only in Lebanon but also in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip where the Israeli enemy will tighten his grip on the Arab people. The enemy's growing expansionist designs will possibly lead to an increase in further Arab emigration from the Palestinian homeland."

Calling on all citizens to foil enemy plans through cohesion and awareness, the prime minister said "The People's Army will offer training in the use of arms to all able people without exception. All conspiracies will be destroyed against the Jordanian rock because in Jordan we have a wise leadership and a courageous, united people all oriented to follow the same course in one clear direction."

The prime minister paid tribute to the combatants in west Beirut, who he said "are fighting the enemy in defence of the Arab Nation's dignity and soil. The fighters are the vanguards of the Palestinian people and the Palestine cause will remain alive as long as the Palestinian people and Palestinian land exist."

"The Palestinian-Israeli war," he said, "has been going on for more than two months and this is largely due to the Palestinian fighters' will and determination, and their preparedness and willingness to die as martyrs for their cause."

The prime minister added that the Israeli invasion did not surprise Jordan because "we know our enemy and his expansionist aims, and we have on several occasions warned of the dangers and called for the solution of the Lebanese problem by arriving at a general understanding between Lebanese

and Palestinian people living in Lebanon to avert an invasion and to help bring about a general Arab understanding and a stronger Arab solidarity based on common grounds because we believe that dangers can threaten our nation in the absence of a true Arab solidarity." He said that His Majesty King Hussein's speech on Wednesday evening reviewed in detail the current Arab situation and Israel's aggression, its plans in Palestine and its expansionist aims directed against the Palestinians and their land, and Zionist plans to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab land.

During the meeting Mr. Badran praised the Iraqi army for his participation in all wars against Israel since 1948. "Iraq has always extended support and assistance to all Arabs ever since the days of Khaled Ibn Al Walid who came from Iraq to take part in the battle of Yarmouk during the Islamic Conquest," he said. "We stood by our Iraqi brethren compliance with the Arab League Charter and the Arab Defence Pact; and had all Arabs followed suit, we would not have been witnessing the current events in Lebanon," the prime minister added. Mr. Badran also stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and the need for a general Arab consensus on holding an Arab summit.

During the meeting several refugee representatives spoke, reaffirming their allegiance to the Hashemite Throne and their total support for King Hussein's courageous and national stands. They rejected outrightly the idea of the alternative homeland for Palestinians, stressing that they will never accept any land as a substitute for Palestine.

The representatives also expressed support for King Hussein's decision to form the People's Army pledging their willingness to sacrifice everything possible for safeguarding Jordan's dignity and national unity. The meeting was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hikmat Al Saket.

Mosque stone to be laid Monday

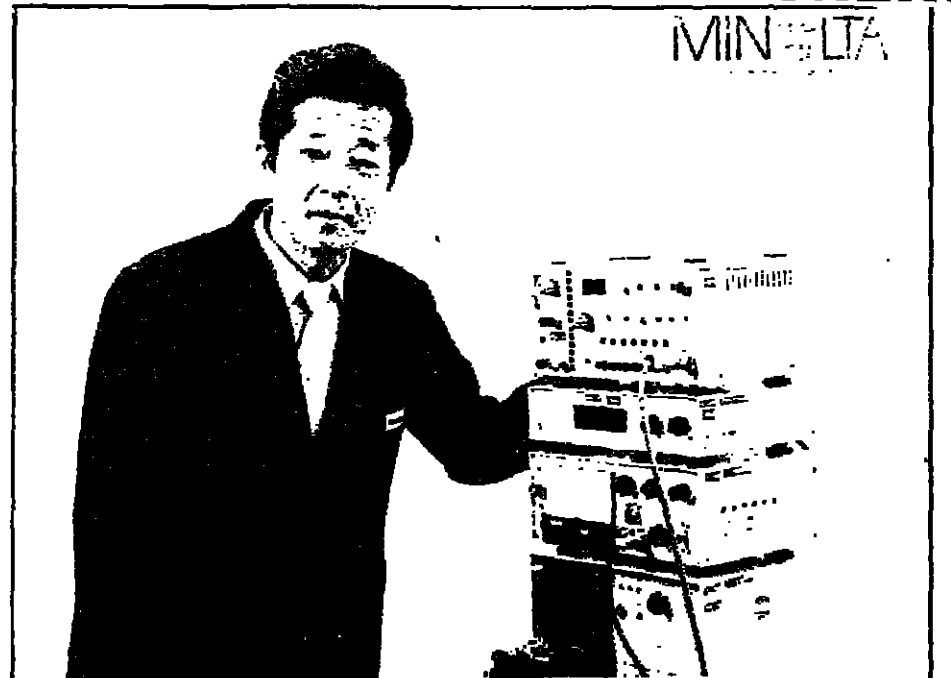
AMMAN (Petra) — A special ceremony for laying the foundation stone of a mosque to be named "Martyr King Abdullah Mosque" will be held on Monday afternoon under royal patronage. The mosque will be constructed at Abdali opposite the Parliament building.

FOR RENT

Two furnished flats each having two bedrooms and a sitting room.

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9:00 - 13:00

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL MINOLTA CAMERA OWNERS



SALBASHIAN TRADING CO. would like to invite all MINOLTA camera owners to bring their cameras for a FREE check-up and repair by MR. MATSUDA Chief Technical Instructor of MINOLTA Camera Co. Ltd. MR. MATSUDA will be available in our showroom at Wadi Saqra Street from Saturday Aug. 14 through Aug. 16, 1982 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

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Jordan Times

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The species takes a step back

THE LOGIC that United States President Ronald Reagan is using these days to justify Israeli actions in Lebanon is, like the Southern California air that Mr. Reagan loves so much, breezy and light.

It is intellectually and morally preposterous, of course, for any person — let alone the president of the United States — to say that Israel was justified in laying siege to west Beirut because its occupation forces in Lebanon were being attacked by Palestinian and Lebanese resistance fighters. What is it that causes an apparently rational man to say such things? Is it that he is so beholden to pro-Israeli interests that he would make statements of this magnitude of sheer imbecility and inhumanity? Is it just amazing ignorance? Is it a moral sense so skewed by the electoral process that it ceases to function when the people being killed by American arms and money are Palestinians and Lebanese? Or is it, perhaps, that a tired old man has simply lost his will and given up the struggle to be fair and human? We do not know.

What we do know is that the statements

that Ronald Reagan has made during the past two months should be recorded and kept for analysis at a later time, when the immediate situation in Lebanon is behind us. To judge a man in the heat of battle is perhaps unfair, and thus it would be more charitable simply to put all of Ronald Reagan's statements in a file and bring them out for reconsideration in six or nine months' time. Then, perhaps, we — and he, and the American people whose interests he is constitutionally pledged to serve and protect — can better understand what it is that allows him to go out of his way in his press conferences to justify Israeli actions in Lebanon by reminding the world that Israeli occupation troops in Lebanon have been attacked by Palestinians and Lebanese, as he did once again on Friday. There is an intellectual savagery in Mr. Reagan's actions that cannot be allowed to fade away into the dimness of history, but rather must be studied and acknowledged if the Darwinian process of the self-improvement of the species is to have any meaning to us and to future generations of human beings.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Escaping the Summit... Untolerable

A strange phenomenon which raises many questions is the Arab discord so far over holding a summit meeting, for which Jordan, Tunisia and the two Yemens have called many times, while it is a major factor for the success of such a conference that it be held the soonest possible. Besides, the delay of the summit meeting creates fresh developments on which the Arab leadership can take no clear confrontation stance—a fact that creates the impression that the Arab leadership is evading to face up to events, an attitude that cannot be tolerated on any account.

And, to be more precise, the Arab leaders could very easily have prevented an Israeli invasion in Beirut had they held their summit conference at the beginning of the Israeli move in Lebanon. Yet, even if the meeting were held after the beginning

of the war and at the start of the siege of the city, the Arab leaders could have shouldered their responsibilities in deterring the extermination operations against the besieged city.

Events kept accelerating, and never waited. Thus as the delay of the Arab summit continued, other events accumulated and then became "actualities". So, those who obstructed the meeting by being evasive or by their attempts to lower the representation level of the proposed conference were partners in the collusion against the Arab Nation.

The Jordanian insistence on quickly holding the summit meeting would not change. Those who ran from the summit will not be forgotten, nor will people neglect facing them and holding them accountable.

Al Dustour: American Peace—Real or False?

To judge now how true is the anger of President Reagan over the escalating of the military operations by Israel is premature. What makes us say so is the rejection by Israel of the Security Council resolution (characterised by the U.S. delegate as "positive") calling for the reduction of its siege on west Beirut. The U.S. voted in favour of the resolution.

In spite of American anger, Israel is still manoeuvring and trying to hinder the negotiations with Philip Habib by insisting on preventing the deployment of the multi-national force in Beirut simultaneously with the pullout of the PLO from the city. Such actions reflect the goals of Israel—that the PLO be liquidated and the conditions and plans of Tel Aviv be imposed in Lebanon. This behaviour places the U.S. before a test in which it can demonstrate the credibility of its intentions by putting pressure on Israel to force it to reduce its siege on the city and have it agree to the deployment of the multi-national force side-by-side with the pullout of the Palestinian resistance. This way, the militias of Saad Haddad are prevented from creating a new and unacceptable

reality in west Beirut.

The role of the U.S. administration now is to take effective actions to solve the crisis in Beirut, in a way that ensures the integrity of Lebanon under a powerful Lebanese leadership, instead of an Israeli-monitored sectarian regime.

The PLO agreement to depart from Beirut negates all justifications given by Israel as excuses for its invasion of Lebanon. The U.S. has to understand that the settlement in Lebanon will not solve the essential Palestinian issue. The U.S. needs to see that U.S. recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the immediate commencement of a direct dialogue with the PLO should be the first of several practical steps to be taken by the U.S. towards a comprehensive and just settlement of the whole issue.

Then, and only then, can it be considered true that U.S. policy in the Middle East is starting to become balanced. In contrast with that, the nice promises and sweet talk of the U.S. can never change the ugly image that it has gained in the eyes of the Arabs.

A new tax on foreign contractors

By Fahed Al Fanek

Al Ra'i columnist

WELL OVER 60 per cent of the investments of the development plan is estimated to go to the construction sector in the form of roads, bridges, airports, commercial, industrial and residential buildings.

It is well known that the construction and contracting industry in Jordan is suffering from complicated financial and administrative problems paralyzing its activity and making it vulnerable to bankruptcy. The government and the competent authorities have a sure desire to save the contractors and to enable them to perform their great role, which is essential for the success of the development plan.

While national industry is enjoying customs protection in the limits of 28 to 80 per cent, the national contractors have to compete with the giant French, Korean, German and Chinese contractors on equal footing. Foreign contractors are enjoying various tax facilities which the local contractors cannot enjoy. These include exemption from customs duties in the form of temporary admission of goods used by the foreign contractors and the exemption from income tax which

the local contractors have to pay. Naturally, the imposition of income tax or customs duties on the foreign contractors means a higher cost or the projects, because the contractor would add it to his cost and consequently to the customer for whom the project is being implemented. Furthermore, it is impossible to determine income tax for the foreign contractor, because it is him who prices the value of the imported materials and services and fixes their cost. This makes the net profit—if any—an administrative decision decided by the foreign contractor as he wishes.

Therefore, we call for giving our local contractors an opportunity to stand on their feet in order to be capable of competing with the foreign contractors by imposing a 10 per cent lump sum income tax on all sums paid to the foreign contractors. This would constitute a semi-customs protection of the local contracting industry.

It is true that local companies and projects will eventually pay for this tax, since it would be added wholly or mostly to the cost. But its economic function is to enable local contractors to compete in price with the foreign contractors. This would constitute an incentive to the project owners to let local contractors implement

their projects, not because of charity or patriotism, but because their cost would become better, particularly that the circulars issued by the prime minister's office keep repeating that local products are given preference to imported products if the difference in the price is not over 15 per cent.

However, we do not expect people to encourage local products just because they are local products if their cost is higher. This official policy should be transferred into a clear and tangible material incentive in the proposed tax.

On the other hand, this tax has a clear financial advantage, because it is a source of an excellent income to the treasury. Although part of this tax would be paid by some government enterprises, it enhances the rationale of the decision by giving preference to the local contractor and what it means in terms of income for the contractor and the local working force as well as the producers of local commodities. Furthermore, it would save some foreign currency, and this would entail additional advantages for the interest of the national income and the revenues of the treasury.

— From Al Ra'i

GUEST COMMENTARY

The undisguised aims of Israel in Lebanon

By Dr. Jamil Ireiss

Editor's note: This article is based on a lecture given to the Kiwanis Club on July 12 in Tampa. Dr. Jamil Ireiss is a Jordanian-born professor of public administration and political science at the University of South Florida.

A great deal has been written and said in the last few weeks about events in the Middle East. Once more this unfortunate land emerges as a source of tension and violence and a threat to peace.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon on June 6, however, was more than another act of escalation in the cycle of violence that has plagued the area for the past four decades.

For the Americans, the Israeli invasion was a disconcerting experience, despite the not-so-clever campaign on the part of Israeli sympathisers to portray Israel as "doing America a favour" for attacking Lebanon. The invasion of Lebanon is agonising to America in at least four ways:

1. It underlines contradictions within the instruments of decision-making in American foreign policy, bringing into focus the sharp split between those policy makers who favour an independent course of action in the Middle East serving American national interests versus those officials who assume that American and Israeli interests are identical because "what is good for Israel is good for America."
2. The invasion is agonising to America because it torments the American soul and conscience, rendering some of the most cherished values and most often-proclaimed principles of this country hollow and vain. The American sense of fairness and justice has never been so challenged in modern times as it has been by the Israeli devastation of Lebanon. Respect for sovereignty, legitimacy and international law—all have been rendered meaningless in the face of Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

In an interview on the American Broadcasting Com-

pany's programme "This Week with David Brinkley," Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared: "I don't think we can ever be in a position, as a government, of condoning, or supporting or blinking at, the idea that you can or should change the status quo by unilateral resort to military force." He added, "It's exactly the same thing we condemned in the Argentines" in the dispute over the Falkland Islands.

These principles, among others, prompted the U.N. Security Council to vote unanimously—including the United States—in favour of a resolution calling for Israel's unconditional withdrawal earlier in June.

3. The Israeli action against Lebanon is also agonising to America because of its effect on the people of Lebanon as well as on the Palestinians. Reporting by the news media in this country—even though it has been generally favourable to Israel—has given evidence of genocide.

By the beginning of July, the casualties have been estimated (by neutral observers such as the Red Cross) at 14,000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 600,000 uprooted. I have no doubt that the figures are not exaggerated, as the Israeli claim. And figures alone do not reveal the massive destruction of cities: schools, roads, bridges and houses of innocent people levelled to the ground by Israeli bombardment in a fashion never witnessed before in that area of the world.

The realisation of the nature of this use of force—massive, vengeful and inhuman—has led some supporters of Israel in this country to wonder aloud for the first time. Senator Paul Tsongas, a staunch supporter of Israel, asked in a voice grim with anguish: "At what point does the United States say,

"For God's sake, enough is enough?"

4. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon illustrates clearly how a small country receiving giant economic and military aid can defy its benefactor at every turn. From 1949 to the present, the United States has given Israel more than \$24 billion—the largest amount provided to any nation except Vietnam. Aid to Israel has been most massive since the 1973 war, with one-third of the entire U.S. foreign aid programme going to Israel. Currently, U.S. taxpayers award every Israeli citizen the equivalent of more than \$1,500 annually—a kind of welfare that would bankrupt the U.S. government if practised for its own people.

Israel also receives the most sophisticated weapons America produces. It is dismaying to witness the numerous restrictions the United States places on arms sales to the Arab states. Arms are given to Israel almost without strings attached. Yet when Israel uses these weapons in the most savage and reckless manner, America does not even enforce its own laws. Not only has the United States failed to impose restrictions on Israel use of American arms and to punish it for violating U.S. law, it has also refused to give Lebanon the means to defend itself. In fact, in fiscal year 1982, aid to Lebanon was decreased from \$20 to \$15 million. With that amount of money, beleaguered Lebanon could not even buy one American F-15 fighter plane. In neighbouring Jordan, requests to buy American weapons to defend itself have been persistently and successfully opposed by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Israeli lobby in America.

The government of Israel claims that the invasion of Lebanon was "to defend Israeli villages against PLO shelling." But we know that in the nine

months preceding the invasion, there has been in force a cease-fire arranged by the United States and meticulously observed by the Palestinians and the Syrians. Then we have the Israeli claim that the PLO shot the Israeli ambassador in London. Here also, British authorities revealed to the Reagan administration the same week of the invasion that the suspects in the shooting were members of an organisation hostile to the PLO. The PLO itself denied involvement in the act. These facts are significant because Israel had sought to justify the invasion on the basis of the attack on its ambassador.

Why, then, did Begin and Sharon mastermind this ruthless invasion? And why did it come at a time when the American-sponsored ceasefire was operative? Israel has always taken immediate revenge for any acts of violence against its borders. On July 17, 1981, using American F-15s and F-16s, Israel killed in one day more Arab civilians (400) than Israel had lost to Palestinian attacks in the previous fourteen years. President Reagan's response was to hold up shipment of the F-16s for about three months.

Why, then, did Israel invade?

The answer to this question lies not in Beirut or Sidon but on the West Bank and in Gaza. It is directly related to what has been happening in Nabliis, Ramallah, Hebron, Beirih and tens of other Arab cities on the West Bank.

The Begin government has rendered the Camp David negotiations on Palestinian autonomy useless. Egypt and the United States are growing impatient over Begin's tactics. The Palestinians on the West Bank have been agitating in defiance of Israel's heavy military occupation.

Israel's response to Palestinian demands for autonomy has been ruthless.

— On Feb. 16, 1982, Israel ordered the University of Birzeit closed for two months. This was on the heels of another closure two months earlier. On March 19, a few days after closing the Palestinian university, the Israeli military authorities confiscated three Palestinian daily newspapers (Al Fajr, Al Quds and Al Shaab). The following day a general strike was declared. The papers were allowed to return after the censorship raised unpublizable news to 80 per cent.

— Israel, the so-called democracy, has fired six duly elected Arab mayors in the last year, including Mayor Al Shawa of Gaza, an advocate of peaceful coexistence with Israel.

— Israel has killed and wounded dozens of Palestinian school children who demonstrated against the military rule.

— Begin-Sharon have been moving very quickly to establish Jewish settlements on confiscated Arab land—an action labelled illegal by the United States and the world community.

— After the annexation of the Golan, a Syrian territory, the Palestinians concluded that the West Bank and Gaza would be the second stage in the Israeli expansion strategy. The Palestinians decided to resist.

Begin and Sharon, frustrated by this dauntless and daring spirit, decided to hit the Palestinians in Lebanon under various pretexts and pretenses. Hence, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is calculated to frighten and break the back of the Palestinian resistance to Israeli rule on the West Bank and Gaza. Yet this invasion may bring about exactly the opposite through the persistence of the Arab people and the awakening of the world community to the Begin-Sharon designs. The tragedy is that Lebanon is being trampled upon by Israeli boots in the process.

Background of the 'unannounced' sale of arms to Jordan

Editor's note: Following is the editorial that appeared in the "Focus" magazine on June 1.

KING HUSSEIN of Jordan is one of the Middle East's most astute observers of the American political system. He must have been saddened, but not surprised, to see the energetic movement in the United States by Israel and its supporters to induce Congress to reject a hypothetical arms package to Jordan that has not even been requested by Jordan or offered by the United States. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, while in Washington (recently) for meetings with senior U.S. officials, went so far as to call upon the American Jewish community to lobby against the sale of further U.S. weapons to Arab states. It is inconceivable that so high an official of any other nation could interfere in such a manner in the internal affairs of the United States without arousing overwhelming public indignation. Nevertheless, spurred on by Sharon's exhortations, the pro-Israel lobby has worked feverishly to secure congressional opposition to an arms sale that has not even been announced.

The Reagan administration, like previous administrations, has recognised that Jordan has a legitimate requirement to improve its air-defence system, which is obsolete and vulnerable. Jordan's needs have been heightened by the intensions which have surrounded the Iraq war and the danger that the conflict could spread to other Gulf states and even result in attacks on Jordan itself. It is astonishing, therefore, that a significant number of senators have chosen to disregard Jordan's legitimate security and strategic needs and endorsed a resolution of disapproval of an unannounced sale.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin has attempted to sidetrack consideration of Jordan's legitimate defence needs by claiming that the "real" reason why it wants arms is to use them against Israel. Begin's fears may be due to the fact that Israel has used its American-supplied arms against its neighbours indiscriminately and therefore other nations in the region might be tempted to do the same. It is inconceivable that the Reagan administration would abandon its commitment to ensure the military superiority of Israel in the Middle East. On the

other hand, there is no reason that Jordan should not be able to defend itself against attacks from any quarter.

It is in the interests of the United States to maintain strong relations with all of its allies in the Middle East. Former secretary of state Alexander Haig, Jr., recently commented that "no country can be given a veto over our pursuit of our best interests or necessary cooperation with others." Israel's automatic opposition to arms sales to our Arab allies in the region, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and its efforts to thwart attempts by every president to make such sales when it is considered in the interests of the United States to do so, seem designed to alienate our Arab friends from us. The intemperate invective and misinformation against Saudi Arabia that began during the AWACS debate continues today and will not soon be forgotten. Similarly, the gratuitous rebuff on the part of some members of Congress in rejecting a hypothetical sale of unspecified air-defence equipment to Jordan is a slap in the face of an Arab nation that ought to be able to expect more from its friend and ally.

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There is too much at stake for Begin to compromise

By David Rogers

Reuter

Slap at Israel

TEL AVIV — Israelis argue over precisely what it means, but the word almost everyone is using to describe the dilemma in Beirut is "plonter".

Variouly translated as tangle, stalemate or hopeless mess, the Yiddish-origin word has assumed emotive power as the government tries by military might and diplomacy to dislodge the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from its Beirut strongholds.

This week a reporter on the popular army radio station was fired because he called the Beirut situation a "plonter" on the air. Former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin of the opposition Labour party is credited with being first to use the "plonter" description and outside the cabinet few Israelis argue with him.

Fifty-nine days after launching an operation that was expected to last around 72 hours, Israel is being held at bay by a man Prime Minister Menachem Begin likes to call "hairy face" (PLO leader Yasser Arafat) and his commandos.

Israel, which in previous wars has destroyed whole Arab armies in days, finds itself bogged down and seemingly outmanoeuvred because of the PLO's tactics and the pressure of world opinion.

Nobody here doubts that the PLO will eventually quit Beirut one way or another. Too much prestige is at stake and too many Israeli soldiers have been killed for Mr. Begin to compromise on that, Western diplomats say.

In the meantime, many ordinary Israelis acknowledge that the PLO has been winning on all but military grounds and that victory when it comes will be bitter-sweet. "How many people in St. Louis had heard of the PLO last June?" asked an Israeli surgeon. "They sure have now and they probably have a lot of sympathy for those terrorists."

The frustration and sense of isolation felt by many Israelis was compounded this week when President Reagan granted Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir a mere 20 minutes of his time.

The Jerusalem Post's editorial called it a slap at Israel. "Israel's relations with official Washington have now reached a wholly uncomfortable, if not unprecedented, low. The government is placed in a position of having to decide whether it will drive those relations still lower or risk relieving the military pressure on the PLO," the newspaper said.

The importance of U.S. backing — aid works out at about \$600 per head of population — is part of the reason for the inquest Israel is conducting into the so-called failure of public and press relations officials to educate Western opinion on the "justness" of the Israeli cause.

The foreign press, particularly U.S. television networks, are getting most of the blame. Articles and debates bemoan what Israelis say is the unfair balance in the coverage given to the bombing of Beirut compared to PLO actions against Israeli and Jewish targets.

At a Jerusalem dinner party last week, a senior foreign ministry official said that after studying the evidence he had concluded the Western media was basically anti-semitic.

A woman at the same table told a Western journalist: "I can't tell you what I think of people like you."

Said one ambassador: "Some Israelis are so convinced of the rightness of their cause they cannot understand that there can be a different perception abroad of what military action is justified... all the P.R. in the world will not change that."

Wary after weeks of waiting for a firm PLO undertaking to leave Beirut, Israel feared this would be exploited by the commandos to dr out the negotiations further and limit its use of military option.

Voicing what many ordinary Israelis have been saying, the Jerusalem Post suggested that "a quick Israeli dispatch of the PLO in the first week of the war" might have better served the country's interests.



India makes inroads from Antarctica to outer space

By K.S.R. Menon

INDIA is among the few developing countries which have consistently devoted attention and resources for the development of modern technology. India has done so in the firm belief that achievements of modern science and technology offer a unique opportunity to countries which are similarly placed to leapfrog into modernity. As a result of sustained efforts, it had made considerable headway with its timebound programmes in the fields of atomic power generation, oceanographic expeditions and studies, and space programmes. These achievements highlight the capability of Indian scientists and technologists to handle the most complex projects of modern times. They have also demonstrated the big contribution modern science can make to develop-

ment of the economy, and ultimately betterment of the quality of life of the people. India celebrates its 35th Independence Day on Aug. 15.

The heights India has scaled in sophisticated technology is nowhere as evident as in the fields of atomic energy, space science and oceanography. No one took India seriously when the country launched its ambitious nuclear power programme in the late sixties with no fuel of its own. Nuclear power generation who initiated in 1969 under the able guidance of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha with the commissioning of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. It had an installed capacity of 420 MW. By 1982 three more plants were in various stages of development. They are the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (near Kota) of 440 MW, Madras Atomic Power Station near Kalpakkam and Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar

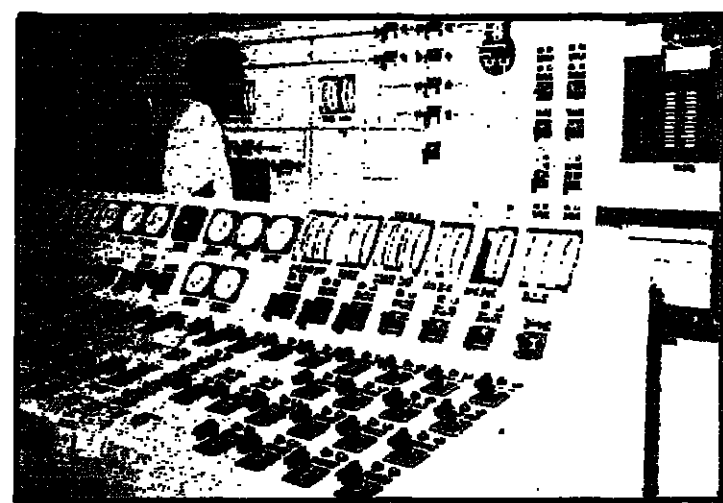
Pradesh, both of 270 MW capacity each. Despite constraints, nuclear power is assigned a major role in the country's future power programmes. The nuclear power generation was expected to go up to 10,000 MW per cent of the country's total need according to Dr. H.N. Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. As oil is getting more and more expensive, nuclear power will stabilise power supply in the country.

Space research in India started on a low key at the Thimba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) near Trivandrum in 1963. The first rocket launched were meant to study conditions in the lower atmosphere. These modest beginnings led to the launching of two satellites. Aryabhata in 1975 and Bhaskara in 1979, from a Soviet Cosmodrome. In the year 1981-82 there were several milestones in the space

programme. The first development flight of Satellite Launch Vehicle was conducted on May 31, 1981 when the Rohini (RSD1) satellite was injected into an orbit though the altitude was lower than expected. Bhaskara II with remote sensing payload was launched from the Soviet Union on Nov. 20, 1981. The first experimental communication satellite (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) was orbited on June 19, 1981 by the European Space Agency's Ariane launcher from Kourou, French Guyana. In April 1982, India's first multipurpose satellite INSAT 1A, the first of the INSAT system, was launched by the Space Shuttle from Columbia. In a remarkable feat, Indian scientists at the Master Control Facility at Hassan, Bangalore, conducted a number of complicated manoeuvres and put the satellite in a geostationary orbit after some initial snags. INSAT 1A now pro-

vides, on a continuous basis, telecommunication, television and meteorological services to the entire country. The 1980s will also see the development of an Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite series for the effective utilisation of remote sensing technology and to promote the establishment of a National Natural Resources Survey and Management System. A major new launch vehicle, PSLV capable of launching 1000 KG satellites in polar sun synchronous orbit primarily for IRS as its payload is now under development. The major thrust of the Indian space programme has been to bring the benefit of space technology to the people, by forecasting the monsoon and floods, bringing television to the villages and remote areas, and perfecting the telephone communications system, especially long distance, an inseparable insignia of modern life.

An interesting aspect of India's recent scientific achievements is its forays into oceanography. A new department of ocean development was created last year under the cabinet secretariat in recognition of the importance of ocean resources exploitation. The Indian vessel Ganges in January 1981 successfully scooped up mineral nodules off the western shores in the Indian Ocean making India the first developing country to achieve the capability. In what was the most adventurous oceanic expedition ever undertaken by India, a team of Indian scientists led by Dr. S.Z. Qasim, the secretary to the department of environment landed in Antarctica on Jan. 11, 1982 in a chartered Norwegian vessel, the Polar Circle. There is geological evidence to prove that the icy continent was part of India during the mesozoic age and India could not forego its claims in view of the vast resources



Tarapur Atomic Power Station control room

there. Around the continent roam enormous swarms of Krill, a shrimp like crustacean which is already harvested and marketed by Japan and the Soviet Union. The countries party to the Antarctica treaty have been adopting a proprietorial attitude to the continent and India's entry into the exclusive Antarctica club would now scuttle their efforts. It is now expected to give a new thrust in the U.N. to the move to declare Antarctica as 'common heritage of mankind'. What India has achieved in space, ocean and nuclear energy is symbolic of its strides in other fields too.

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Pironi to be transferred to Paris hospital Monday

HEIDELBERG, West Germany (R) — Frenchman Didier Pironi, who broke both legs in a crash last Saturday while practising for the West German Formula One Grand Prix, will probably be transferred to a Paris hospital near Monday, motor racing sources said Saturday.

Surgeons operated on Pironi for nearly six hours at Heidelberg's University clinic after he crashed at Hockenheim but the sources

said no complications had ensued and doctors expected his transfer to Paris after the weekend.

Pironi, who leads the World Championship standings, sustained compound fractures of both legs and broke an arm when his Ferrari crashed into a Renault driven by fellow-Frenchman Alain Prost.

At Pironi's request, the hospital stopped issuing bulletins on his progress soon after the operation.

Moorcroft bows to BAAB's ultimatum

LONDON (R) — World 5,000 metres record holder David Moorcroft has bowed to the British Amateur Athletic Board's (BAAB) ultimatum that he must run at Crystal Palace here on August 30 if he wants to compete in the European Championships.

When the team for Athens was announced last Tuesday, Moorcroft put his place in jeopardy when he said he had no intention of meeting the board's demand that all selected athletes prove their fitness by competing at Crystal Palace.

But he admitted Friday: "A race six days before Athens forms no part of my plans. But if competing means the difference between going or not then I will run. The board issue the tickets."

N. Zealand's All Blacks win 1st test against Australia

CHRISTCHURCH (R) — New Zealand's rugby union All Blacks stamped their control early in the first test against Australia here Saturday and won it 23-16 after leading 19-3 at half time.

The Wallabies had won four of the five previous tests between the two countries but the All Blacks redressed some of the balance by not relinquishing control until the game was fully in their grasp.

New Zealand won by four tries, two conversions and a penalty to two tries, one conversion and two penalties.

Australia won their five leadup tour matches but forward deficiencies apparent in those games were fully exploited Saturday by the experienced New Zealand pack.

The All Blacks dominated possession in both set and broken play and it was only late in the second half that the Wallabies scored two tries with some of the back flair for which they are noted.

Lancaster Park was swept by a strong easterly wind and when All Black captain Graham Mourie won the toss, he did not hesitate to

take advantage of it.

The All Blacks had scoring chances twice within the first five minutes only for fullback Allan Hewson to miss penalty and drop goal attempts. But he succeeded with a penalty attempt after nine minutes.

The tourists were pinned down inside their area when the All Blacks scored their first try after forcing a scrum a metre from the line. Number eight Murray Mexted picked up the ball and charged over.

With more than 70 per cent possession, the All Blacks with the wind behind them were almost irresistible, their backs denying the Wallabies the chance to do almost anything but defend.

Mourie scored after 24 minutes when kick by Roger Gould was charged down and All Black centre Steven Pokere added another first-half try when the Australians lost possession, trying to run out of defence.

The All Blacks led 19-3 at the break and clinched the game within four minutes of the restart

Chris Lloyd defeats Vermaak at Atlanta Classic

ATLANTA (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd, forced to play hard for the first time in the Atlanta Women's Tennis Classic, Friday night, posted a 6-3, 6-1 quarterfinal victory over South Africa's Yvonne Vermaak.

She then successfully continued her renewed doubles partnership with veteran compatriot Billie Jean King for 6-1, 6-3 win over Americans Sherry Acker and Lele Forood.

In the other singles quarterfinals, Susan Mascarin of the United States beat Australian Dianne Fromholtz 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 and Mary Lou Piatek downed fellow-American Wendy White 6-2, 6-4.

Lloyd, the top seed, was challenged by Vermaak's drop shots in the first set, but her hard returns made the difference.

After giving up just one game in each of her previous two matches, Lloyd was pleased to face a tougher opponent.

"It was the kind of hard match I needed," Lloyd said. "She really played her heart out in the first set and was scoring many points with her drop shots."

Taroczy upsets Vilas at WCT meet

CARLSBAD, California (R) — Balazs Taroczy of Hungary upset top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 6-3, 6-4 Friday night to advance to the semi-finals of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) California Classic.

Taroczy, 28, took the first set with two breaks. Vilas, the third-ranked player in the world, had difficulty serving and that, coupled with Taroczy's solid baseline play and firm groundstrokes, kept the 29-year-old Argentine on the defensive.

Vilas jumped out to a 4-1 second set lead but the Hungarian, ranked 25th, won the next five games to take the match.

Taroczy was to face Johan Kriek of South Africa in a semi-final match.

Lester Piggott rides his 4,000th winner at Newbury

NEWBURY, England (R) — Champion Jockey Lester Piggott rode his 4,000th winner on the flat in Britain when he steered Ardross to victory in the group two Geoffrey Freer Stakes at Newbury Saturday.

It was Piggott's 18,153rd ride in Britain and he must have been delighted to reach the magic 4,000 milestone on the six-year-old Ardross, one of his favourite horses.

Ardross, winner of this race last year, twice winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and one of Europe's top stayers, gave "the maestro" one of the easiest of his 4,000 triumphs.

The 3-1 on favourite hit the front four furlongs from home in the one mile five furlong race and won a long rein by four lengths from Willie Carson on Baffin.

Piggott, 46, champion jockey 10 times and winner of the English Derby on eight occasions, rode his first winner as a 12-year-old at Haydock almost 34 years ago to the day on Aug. 18, 1948.

With 123 winners this season, Piggott is hot favourite to become champion Jockey for the 11th time although he is still some way behind Sir Gordon Richards' total of 4,870 winning rides, set between 1920 and 1954.

Piquet, Patrese take pole positions for Austrian race

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — The Brabham of Brazilian World Champion Nelson Piquet and Italian Riccardo Patrese will line-up at the head of the grid for the start of Sunday's Austrian Formula One Grand Prix, after clocking the fastest times again in Saturday's second practice.

The pair, whose turbo-charged cars were fastest in practice Friday, were equally in command again Saturday as Patrese clocked one minute 28.29 seconds, the fastest time, with Piquet a tenth of a second slower.

But Piquet assured himself of pole position Friday when he went round in 1:27.61, slashing nearly three seconds off the previous fastest practice time at an average speed of 244 kilometres an hour.

The best challenge Saturday came from Frenchman Alain Prost in a Renault who improved to 1:28.86 to take third place on the grid ahead of compatriot Patrick Tambay in a Ferrari, who failed to better his first-day time of 1:29.52.

Prost's team-mate Rene Arnoux finally sorted out the electrical problems which prevented him from qualifying Friday to finish fifth Saturday with 1:30.26.

All but eight of the 29 drivers improved their first-day times with the turbos of Brabham and Renault, and the lone Ferrari, thriving on the fast Oesterriching track to fill the first five places in practice.

The Williams of Finland's Keke Rosberg will be the best-placed conventionally-powered car Sunday. Rosberg clipped nearly a second off his previous practice time to finish sixth with 1:30.30.

With championship leader Didier Pironi of France now out of the running after being injured in a crash at Hockenheim last week, the championship is wide open with four races left.

All eyes will be on the Brabham team Sunday to see if they use their pit stop tactic of starting with half a tank of fuel and soft tyres to build up a large enough lead for a speedily executed refuelling stop half-way through.

The plan, devised for the British Grand Prix, has not been used because in the three subsequent races the Brabhams have not lasted until the half-way mark.

Brabham boss Bernie Ecclestone has said nothing, but it is expected that at least one of his drivers, probably Piquet, will try the new technique.

Connors, Lendl coast to victories at Canadian Open

TORONTO (R) — Second-seeded Jimmy Connors and third-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia coasted to straight-set victories Friday to enter the semi-finals of the \$300,000 Canadian Men's Open Tennis Championships.

Connors shrugged off the assessment of a penalty point to beat fellow-American Lloyd Bourne, 6-4, 6-2. Lendl, seeking an unprecedented third straight win in this event, lost only five points on his serve and needed just 57 minutes to oust 14th-seeded Shlomo Glickstein of Israel, 6-4, 6-2.

Connors, 29, the Wimbledon champion, and Bourne, 23, played an entertaining match before a capacity crowd of nearly 8,000 at the York University tennis stadium. There were many long rallies from the backcourt, and both used the entire width and length of the court.

But the match was marred by indecisive officiating by umpire Nick Wolfe.

On several occasions in the first set, Bourne and Connors looked to Wolfe to overrule a linesman, but he did not. After one close call in the eighth game of the opening set, Bourne said to Wolfe: "I don't get any breaks."

The problem came to a climax in the second game of the final set, when Connors served what both players thought to be a fault and Bourne did not even make an attempt to return the ball.

The side linesman, however, called the ball good and an ace was awarded to Connors, giving him a 40-15 lead. On the next point, Connors purposely double-faulted, which brought a loud cheer from the fans.

On the next point, Connors hit a backhand near the line that was called out. Connors disagreed, went up to Wolfe and started lecturing and pointing his finger at him, at one time saying: "Four bad calls."

Wolfe responded with a code violation warning for obscene language.

After winning the next point, Connors again said something to Wolfe, who told Connors he had 15 seconds to resume play.

When Connors was ready to serve, he asked: "Fifteen seconds?"

Wolfe looked at his watch and said Connors was guilty of a code violation for a delay of game, and hit Connors with a penalty point that made the score 4-6.

Under the Grand Prix code of conduct rules, the next offence

would have been loss of game and then disqualification from the match.

In the seventh game of the second set, Bourne led 30-15 when Wolfe called his backhand long on the baseline, which the linesman had signalled was good. Connors did not move, looking at the spot and giving Wolfe time to reverse his decision, but he did not. Bourne, upset by the call, went on to lose his serve for the second time in the set.

"Even Lloyd, who doesn't say anything, was saying things out there," said Connors, who has won his last three Grand Prix tournaments, including his second Wimbledon title.

"What bothers me is the guy in the chair who gets a little shook up and is thrilled with all the power he has. All they are supposed to do is call the score and sometimes they can't even do that correctly. It's going to get to the point where it is out of control and they will get jerked out of the chair."

Last year in the semi-finals of the Canadian Open, Lendl was extended to three sets in beating Glickstein.

This year, Glickstein, 24, could offer only token resistance against the powerful serves and groundstrokes of Lendl.

Soviets pick up five golds at World Amateur Wrestling Championships

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Soviet wrestlers, led by defending champion Sergiy Koroliev at 48 kilos, won all five gold medals Friday night at the World Amateur Freestyle Wrestling Championships.

Koroliev defeated Ali Mechmedov of Bulgaria 9-2 after starting slowly and being held to a 2-2 tie through the first three-minute period.

Saban Trstena of Yugoslavia took the bronze medal by pinning Mohammad Bazmavar of Iran.

At 57 kilos, Anatoly Beloglazov, the 1980 Olympic gold medalist, pinned former two-time World Champion Hideaki Tomiyama of Japan at 4:00. Beloglazov was leading 7-1 when he got the pin.

Stephan Iwanov of Bulgaria won the bronze with a 13-1 victory over John Azevedo of the U.S.

Mikhail Kharachura used two reversals early in the match to take the 68 kilo honours over Paul Casaret of Cuba 6-2.

The bronze medal went to Eberhard Probst of East Germany, who stopped Andre Metzger of the U.S.

Taimuraz Dzgoev's 4-2 victory at 82 kilos was not popular. An official of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation

was called in to watch the match after Dzgoev's third warning for passivity against Efraim Kamberov of Bulgaria.

The United States earned its first medal in this class when Dave Schultz pinned Akira Ohta of Japan to take the bronze.

At 100 kilos, Ila Mate used superb defensive tactics, taking five single points on counterattacks and winning by a 7-0 margin over Slavtcho Tschervenkov of Bulgaria.

The second U.S. bronze went to Greg Gibson, who defeated defending champion Roland Gehrke of East Germany 7-2.

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Invitation to tender of Tender No. 18/82 for the supply and installation of air conditioning system

The Jordan Valley Authority announces the invitation to tender of Tender No. 18/82 for the supply and installation of air conditioning system in three hospitals in the Jordan Valley.

Interested tenderers with relevant experience can collect the tender documents from the office of the secretary of Tenders Committee in JVA main building Jabal Amman/Ras Al Ain Road, against non refundable payment of JD. 100 for each copy.

Last date for submitting bids is no later than 12:00 noon local time on Saturday Oct. 16, 1982.

Dr. Munther J. Haddadin
Acting President

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

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P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name:
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THE AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL HAS AN OPENING FOR AN

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U.S. Central Bank trims main lending rate

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Central Bank has cut its main lending rate for the third time in less than a month, a move that could encourage further declines in interest charges paid by consumers and help recovery from the recession.

The Federal Reserve Board announced late Friday that the discount rate it charges on direct loans to member banks will drop to 10.5 per cent from 11 per cent beginning on Monday.

The rate has not been as low since July, 1980, when it stood at 10 per cent.

The announcement was followed almost immediately by cuts in the prime lending rate charged by U.S. commercial banks to their best corporate customers. They will now pay 14.5 per cent instead of 15 per cent.

Friday's action and similar discount rate reductions on July 19 and 30 appear to indicate some backing away from the restrictive monetary policy which many analysts believe to be the cause of the recession that began last summer.

The Fed has been trying to restrain growth in the amount of money in circulation in an effort to reduce inflation, but tight control over money growth tends to limit economic activity by pushing interest rates higher.

The prime rate stood at 20.5 per cent last autumn. In recent weeks it has dropped from 16.5 per cent to the current low of 14.5 per cent.

Interest rates paid by Americans to finance purchases of cars and houses followed the prime rate up to record or near record levels, effectively raising prices beyond their reach and bringing on depression-like conditions in those industries.

But inflation has been cut roughly in half since 1980 and the Fed apparently feels it can encourage a slow drop in interest rates without driving inflation back to double-digit levels.

The central bank has also come under increasing pressure from Congress to drive interest rates lower.

Earlier this week, Democratic members introduced legislation that would direct the bank to achieve specified interest rate levels, but prospects for passage of the legislation are uncertain.

The Fed said it acted Friday because of "moderate growth in money, some indication of reduced credit demands at banks, and declines in market interest rates."

The Fed's announcement came after the close of trading on Wall Street where stock prices had been boosted by expectations of a cut in interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 11.13 points to 788.05 in the stock market's first advance since Aug. 2. The index had fallen a total of 47 points in the previous eight trading sessions.

Reagan to appeal Americans to support disputed tax bill

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will appear on U.S. Television on Monday night to appeal to Americans to support a controversial tax bill which opponents say will bring about the largest tax increase in U.S. history.

The White House gave details of the address late Friday as negotiators from the House of Representatives and Senate continued round-the-clock efforts to reach a compromise on the bill, which will raise an extra \$98.9 billion from taxes.

Mr. Reagan, who will make his speech at 8 p.m. (midnight GMT), defended his support for the tax bill Friday at a hastily-called White House news conference.

He tried to fend off criticism from many congressional conservatives that the three-year tax bill is not in line with his campaign promise to cut taxes.

Congressional negotiators have been labouring over the tax bill for eight days and nights and have still not produced a final version for the House and Senate to vote on.

The United States is facing massive budget deficits but with congressional elections due in November neither Democrats nor Republicans want to be accused of raising taxes.

Mr. Reagan said Friday that the new tax revenues are needed to help cut the deficits and he dismissed as "plain hogwash" suggestions by the bill's opponents that it was "the largest increase in U.S. history."

He said that 80 per cent of the bill merely closed loopholes in existing tax laws and attempted to ensure that evaders pay tax due to the government.

Kremlin to help Nicaragua in dam projects

MANAGUA (R) — The Soviet Union will help Nicaragua build two dams aimed at meeting most of the country's electricity needs by 1991, according to Energy Minister Emilio Rappacinioli.

He did not disclose the level of Soviet funding for the projects that would cost \$765 million and provide more than 80 per cent of the country's electricity.

One dam will be built on the Matagalpa River while the other will straddle the Tuma River. The minister said they would eliminate the need to import crude for oil-fired generating plants.

In May, the Soviet Union pledged a total of \$66.8 million in soft loans for Nicaraguan energy and agricultural programmes. No information has been released on possible future aid programmes.

China plans to triple coal exports by '85

PEKING (R) — China plans to triple its coal exports to around 20 million tons by 1985, a top industry executive said in an interview published Saturday.

China daily quoted Zhang Huiwen, deputy general manager of the China National Coal Import and Export Corporation, as saying that sales abroad would rise this year from 6.57 million to around seven million tons.

"This is still too small an amount -- only one per cent of the country's annual production -- and needs to be expanded greatly," Mr. Zhang said.

Peking's main customers at present are North Korea, Japan and Hong Kong.

Mr. Zhang said China's estimated coal reserves, at about 5,000 billion tons, trailed only those of the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said exports had been impeded up to now by poor transportation, with only two ports equipped to handle coal.

But the state was building its first deep-water coal harbour at Shijiusuo in Shandong province.

"When completed in 1985, the harbour should be capable of handling 15 million tons of export coal annually," Mr. Zhang added.

Occidental offers \$4.5b merger with Cities Service

TULSA, Oklahoma (R) — Occidental Petroleum has made a takeover offer worth \$4.5 billion for Cities Service, another U.S. oil firm that has been seeking a merger partner.

Occidental's offer, announced Friday, follows the Gulf Oil Corporation's decision last week not to go ahead with the planned \$4.5 billion merger with Cities Service because of government objections that this would create a monopoly.

Cities Service, which earlier fought off a bid from Mesa Petroleum, has sued Gulf for three billion dollars, alleging breach of contract.

A marriage with Occidental would create the

eight largest oil company in the United States with annual revenues of more than \$23 billion.

Cities Service responded to Occidental's advances by saying the offer would be considered by its board on Monday, although the company added that it was continuing talks with other potential purchasers.

Oil industry analysts doubted that the government would object to the Occidental proposals because the bidding company has no marketing or refining operations, the factor that led it to oppose Gulf's bid.

Ireland searches for a fair tax system

By Cedric Sandford

IN A RECENTLY published report, Ireland's Tax Commission characterises the country's present tax system as "inequitable and complicated. It distorts economic decisions in many ways."

The description could be applied equally in the U.K., the U.S., Australia or, indeed, the majority of mixed economies. It is this widespread dissatisfaction with existing tax structures which gives the Commission's report much more than a parochial interest.

The Commission was asked to examine the whole field of taxation. It sensibly included social insurance payments in its probe, and was not inhibited about making general judgments on social security benefits.

This first report considers direct taxes: income tax, capital gains, corporation, wealth and wealth transfer, direct expenditure and social security contributions. A later volume will examine indirect taxes, the machinery of taxation, local taxation and issues such as special incentives for economic growth or disincentives to environmental pollution.

The authors tried to trace each issue back to first principles. There is a perceptive chapter on the difficult and controversial question of tax incidence—who really pays taxes?

They are conscious that the nominal objectives of a tax concession often differ from its actual effects. This indiscriminate tax relief to home owners puts up house prices, making it more difficult for first-time buyers; and employers' social insurance contributions are probably passed

forward into prices or backward, into lower wages in domestically traded goods, while reducing the competitiveness of goods sold in international markets.

This return to first principles has increased the relevance of the study for other countries and generated a radical report—a result which is all the more remarkable since it comes from an official body including representatives of trade unions, industrial and farming interests.

The central proposal of the Commission is the adoption of a comprehensive definition of income. It proposes that income tax should remain the main source of direct taxation in Ireland, but that it should be redefined for tax purposes to include all additions to an individual's spending power over a period of time. Thus, besides wages, salaries, interest and dividends, the tax base includes accretions of spending power in the form of lump sum receipts, gifts, inheritances and other windfalls.

Income tax would therefore be levied on golden handshakes, redundancy payments and lump sum payments on retirement; social security benefits, including unemployment pay; and realised capital gains. Income, whether in kind or in cash, would be subject to tax and, wherever possible, fringe benefits would be taxed at their open market value. There is also an ingenious suggestion for a "benefit-in-kind" tax on employers if other methods of taxing fringe benefits prove unworkable in practice.

As a complementary measure, the mass of income tax relief would be abolished. It is proposed that only standard personal allowances should remain and these

should be given in the form of tax credits—that is a specific sum as a reduction of tax liability.

Child tax allowances would be incorporated into the social security structure as a child benefit payment, as in the U.K.

The pay-off for the far wider coverage of the income tax would be a single income tax rate over all income levels. At present there is a progressive scale with higher rates applying at much lower incomes than in the U.K. The Commission expects the new single rate to be lower than the current standard rate in Ireland, probably around 25 per cent.

A social security tax, effectively an addition to income tax, would replace the present social insurance contributions of employees and employers. This tax would be levied on all income as now defined for tax purposes.

Although essentially equivalent to a straight percentage addition to income tax, the commission considers that there are advantages in distinguishing it from the remainder of income tax, and retaining a separate Social Security Fund. It is widely believed that many people pay social insurance contributions more willingly than other taxes because they link them with specific benefits.

A further key feature of the proposed system is that corporation tax should be levied at the same rate as income tax, with dividends fully charged. The commission is concerned to eliminate the inequities generated by inflation and proposes not only a full indexation of credits and rate bands, but also a capital/income adjustment. In inflation, the real value of capital held in certain forms falls—for example, in savings bank balances. It is the logic

of the commission's definition of income that tax should be levied only on any return on capital over and above what is necessary to maintain its value intact.

The commission sought to design a "basic system of taxation which is equitable and relatively simple." It recognised that if it was to last, the structure should be "flexible enough in its detailed operation to adjust to changes dictated by political decisions of government." The report's proposals go far towards meeting these aims.

The single basic rate of income tax applying with minimum relief over a comprehensive definition of income and embracing both corporations and individuals is a major simplification, allied as it is to the new social security tax.

It cuts the scope for tax avoidance by transfers between "income" sources and encourages economic neutrality and hence efficiency in the choice of type of business organisation and of investment. The main complications, introduced in the interests of equity, are full inflation-proofing and progressive expenditure tax.

With few exceptions the commission has boldly followed where its analysis led. Appreciating that major changes rapidly introduced frustrate established expectations, a phased introduction is proposed, with a series of transitional provisions.

The authors have produced a cogent and realistic report which presents a challenging opportunity to any Irish government. It will require statesmanship of a high order to hold the line once the political pressure groups get to work.

— Financial Times news feature

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 15, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day there are many deceptive influences in effect, but if you hold steady to the principles you believe in all turns to your advantage. Make practical plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have some limitations that you need to do something about if you want to advance in career activities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't rely on friends during the day since they have problems of their own. Evening brings the aid you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show your ability in handling civic matters to which you are committed and this add to your present prestige.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) The right time to use practical methods in the handling of a private anxiety. Take time to engage in favorite hobby.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Your intuition is now working to your advantage. Evening is the best time for solving problems of a business nature.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Not a good day for investments since there could be a hitch connected with them. Don't let tensions mount.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan the new week's activities wisely so that you don't waste precious time and energy later in the week.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have certain tasks to take care of before you should engage in the recreation you desire. Take no risks with your health.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get busy at the tasks that you can't do during the work week. You can improve conditions by using your willpower.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Planning the future wisely is a good way to spend part of this day. Take time to improve your surroundings.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure you don't commit yourself to added responsibilities that will be difficult for you to handle in the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get rid of that feeling of discontent early in the day or you could make a mistake that you later would regret.

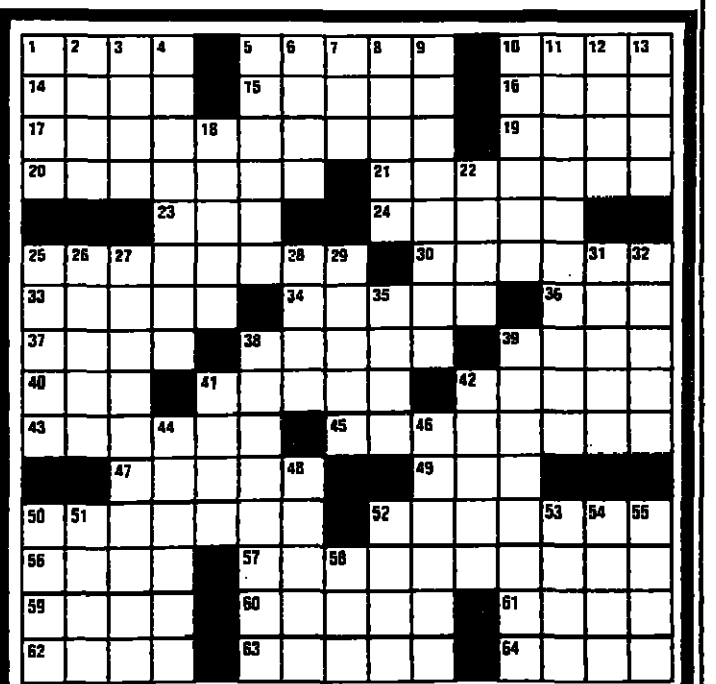
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will require the right kind of discipline so that the mind and energy will be channeled in the right direction. Religious training is important early in life. Teach your progeny to work with the hands.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

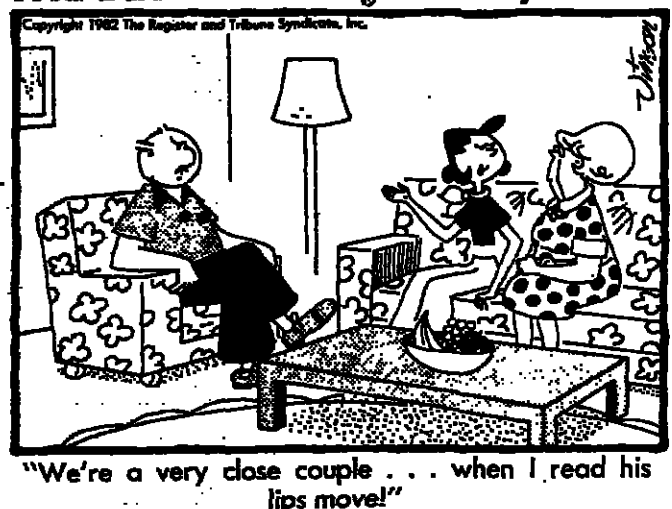
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | 30 Spanish | 49 Toupee | 13 Horse |
| 1 Famed Viking | 33 Summa | 50 Graduated glass tube | 18 "by any other name" |
| 5 Plato's marketplace | 34 Moroccan capital | 52 Ancient Roman storeroom | 22 Islamic law |
| 10 Jest | 36 Brynner | 56 Eager | 25 Spotless |
| 14 Salvador, the painter | 37 Punta del | 57 Endogamy | 26 Gaucho gear |
| 15 Hut | 38 He wrote "Plaza Suite" | 59 US section abbr. | 27 Deluge |
| 16 Biblical preposition | 39 Pyramid site | 60 Demure | 28 Silkworm of Assam |
| 17 Histrionic | 40 Cleopatra's gulf | 61 — dixit | 29 Lustrous fiber |
| 19 Arabian | 41 Gallant | 62 Plum | 31 Thrush |
| 20 Sports official | 42 — up | 63 Composer Carmichael | 32 Sole of a shoe |
| 21 "Up From —" | 43 (adjusted) | 64 Basketball team | 35 German city |
| 23 Brbe | 45 Involve | | 38 Somewhat sugary |
| 24 Duck | 46 Archangel | | 39 Kipling's waterboy |
| 25 "The — and the Heath" | | | 41 Gash |

- Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Fragrance | 10 Kind of chat |
| 2 Saffron | 11 Agree to |
| 3 Hebrew letter | 12 Follows tall and water |
| 4 Kimono sash | 13 Kimono sash |
| 5 Hair | 14 Treatment |
| 6 Westminster Abbey | 15 Abbey de-nomination |
| 7 Tremble | 16 Basic |
| 8 Roman road | 17 Roman road |
| 9 Developed | 18 Developed |
| 10 Current mo. | 19 Current mo. |
| 11 Stone and atomic | 20 Stone and atomic |
| 12 Farm sound | 21 Farm sound |

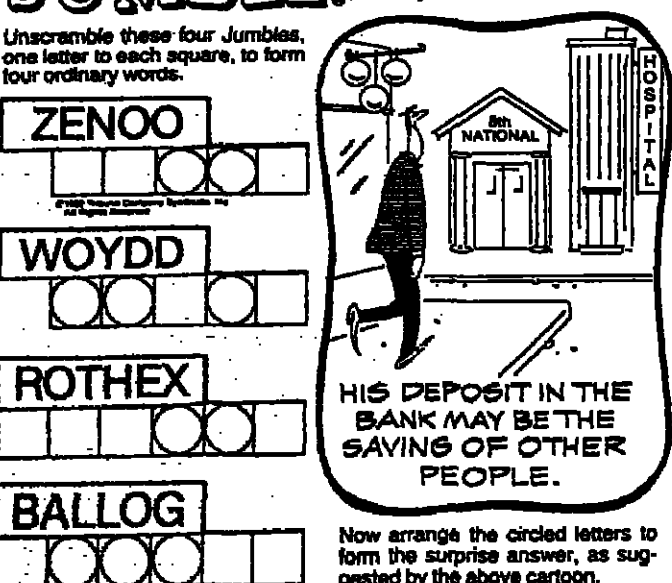


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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

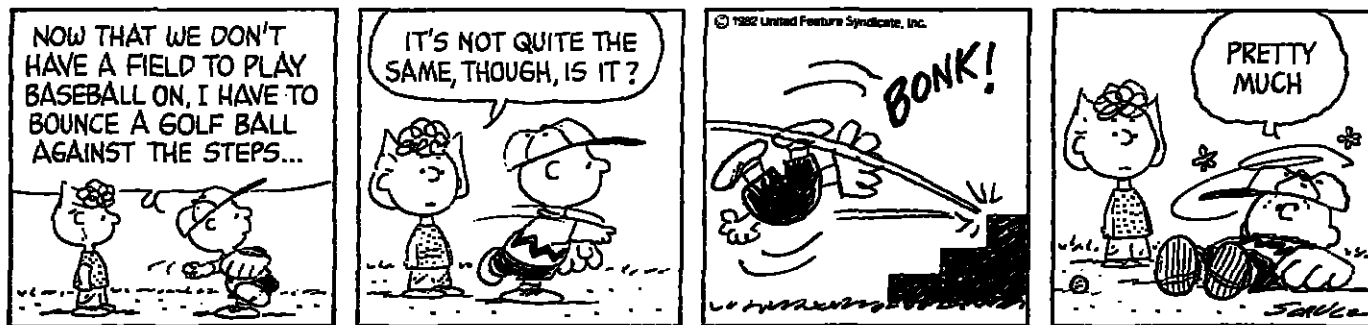


JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answers tomorrow:
Jumbled: COACH KNELL TREATY PILLAR
Answer: What that job at the bridge might do to one — TAKE ITS TOLL

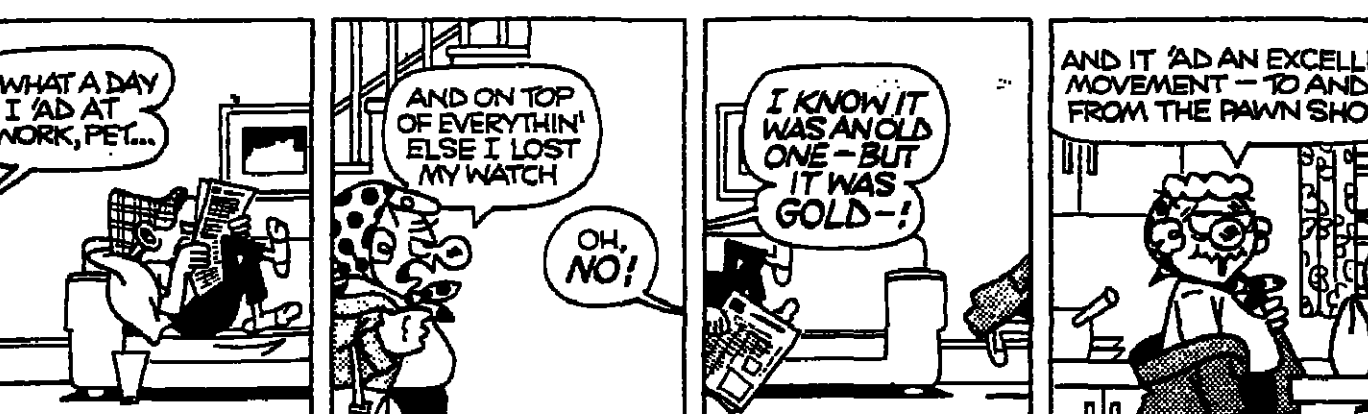
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Polish cities peaceful after Friday's demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — The Acrid smell of tear gas hung over Warsaw's Central Victory Square Saturday as a reminder of Friday night's street clashes, but the capital and other cities hit by anti-government demonstrations were reported quiet.

Police at first prevented a crowd of several hundred people in Victory Square from remarking the symbolic cross of flowers and candles at the centre of Friday's clashes in Warsaw.

Security forces had cleared away the posies overnight, but the crowd, singing religious songs and occasionally arguing with the young policemen, were eventually allowed to replace them.

The floral cross, initially laid as a tribute to the late primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, has become a symbol of opposition to martial law.

The northern port of Gdansk

was reported peaceful. Saturday is the second anniversary of the start of the shipyard strike which led to the Gdansk agreement and the establishment of the Solidarity free trade union, now suspended under martial law.

There was no indication whether the shipyard workers were planning any more demonstrations in support of Solidarity Saturday. Riot police broke up their march Friday with tear gas and water cannon.

The headline army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci said the vast majority of people opposed such demonstrations.

"The society is working with devotion hile political gamblers seek to frustrate its creative efforts. Who is steering them? On behalf of whose interests? The paper asked.

It said the government had to be sure that when it lifted martial law,

it would not have to reimpose it soon afterwards.

"The conversion of the avowed enemies is not the point because it is not feasible," the paper added. "Their activities will have to be taken into account for a long time yet and this will have to be included in the programme of internal defence in the country."

U.S. reaction

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House Friday criticised action by police against demonstrators in Poland's northern port of Gdansk.

"The demonstration dramatized once again that the people of Poland continue to demand an end to martial law and the restoration of their basic human rights," spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Solidarity Bureau

BRUSSELS (R) — Poland's suspended Solidarity free trade union has decided to establish a bureau in Brussels to coordinate all its activities outside Poland, union sources said Saturday.

It will be headed by Jerzy Milewski, 46, a leading figure in Solidarity who was in the United States at the time of the military clampdown in Poland last December.

The sources said the bureau would concentrate on stimulating public interest in the situation in Poland, and on providing support for those in the country determined to reestablish an independent trade union movement.

It would serve as a coordinating headquarters for all other Solidarity offices, they said.

Zia to announce new Islamic system of government within a year

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's military ruler President Mohammad Zia ul Haq promised Saturday to announce the framework for a new Islamic system of government within a year, but he gave no indication of when he would step down from power.

President Zia's statement, in a national radio and television speech on Pakistan's independence day, dashed the hopes of some politicians who expected him to use the occasion to announce the timetable for a return to civilian government after five years of martial law.

President Zia said his government had introduced many Islamic reforms into Pakistani society during the past five years, but there was still much to do.

"I will present the framework of an Islamic system of government to the nation before our next independence day on Aug. 14, 1983," President Zia stated.

However he gave no indication of when the new system of government would be implemented or what form it would take.

President Zia came to power in a 1977 military coup that toppled

the elected government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was later hanged for conspiring to commit a political murder.

President Zia has suggested a supervisory role for the armed forces in future governments, with elections on a non-party basis and restrictions on candidates based on their religious piety.

He has appointed several committees, including a council of Islamic ideology composed of religious scholars, to recommend a new system of government for Pakistan.

All political activity has been banned in Pakistan for nearly three years and a number of leading political activists are under arrest.

President Zia, calling for a war on corruption and vice, said his Islamic reforms would help the next government to administer the country.

He said the nation should unite and be disciplined to achieve the goals set by Pakistan's founders at its independence as a homeland for Muslims when British rule ended on the sub-continent in 1947.

In a statement issued before President Zia's speech, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leader of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), warned of a confrontation if democratic elections were not held soon.

He said politicians had the support of the masses in their demand for a return to democracy.

"We are not against the institution of the army but we are certainly against dictatorship," Mr. Jatoi said.

The timing of a return to democracy is expected to be a key issue when President Zia meets U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington next December.

During congressional hearings last year about a resumption of American arms sales to Pakistan, concern was expressed at political developments in Pakistan.

In Saturday's independence-day celebrations, passengers and crew travelling on Pakistani airlines making domestic flights stood to attention to sing the national anthem, according to a Pakistan international airlines spokesman.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Greatest liner QE2 back to business

SOUTHAMPTON, England (R) — The luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed Saturday, to the cheers of thousands of wellwishers, on its first voyage since returning from service as a troopship in the south Atlantic. "Bon voyage QE2, the greatest liner in the world," read one banner amidst the 8,000-strong crowd on the quayside. They sang and waved as the Cunard flagship slipped its moorings, bound for Cherbourg, France, and then New York. Two months of work costing £7 million (\$12 million) have restored the 67,000-ton liner to its former glory after carrying British troops to battle in the Falklands conflict with Argentina. Since its return, Cunard has removed all traces of the ship's military role and added luxurious new facilities, including a health club and new restaurant space. Some 1,800 passengers paid between £365 and 2,475 (\$960 to 4,200) to make the five-day New York trip.

Paris fire damages Jewish building

PARIS (R) — Fire damaged a Jewish meeting room in east Paris early Saturday and police said it had almost certainly been started deliberately. No one was hurt in the fire. A note addressed to police, marked with a Swastika and a Cross of David, as well as other incomprehensible signs, was found under a nearby car and gave the impression the blaze was the work of a deranged person, police said. There have already been six attacks on Jewish targets in Paris this month, including a machine-gun raid on a restaurant on Monday in which six people died. A French-based extreme-left group called Action Directe has claimed responsibility for several recent anti-Jewish attacks but police believe a Palestinian group carried out Monday's killings.

Montreal prison riot fails

MONTREAL (R) — Guards restored order at the Laval Institute maximum security prison near Montreal Saturday after a four-hour riot by convicts, a spokesman for Canada's prison administration said. He said the convicts, who had apparently tried to seize the prison's central control area, were all back in their cells. Warden Pierre Viau said 260 prisoners had been returning to their cells Friday night in the 109-year-old penitentiary when three newly-arrived convicts began a rampage in the control area, commonly known as the Dome. "Then there were 15, 20, 25 prisoners, and the group kept getting bigger all the time," he told reporters outside the prison. The spokesman for the government's prison administration said guards on duty responded by firing tear gas and one or two shots from a 12-gauge shotgun. One convict was treated for a small face cut.

S. Korean leader visits 4 African countries Monday

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's President Chun Doo Hwan leaves on Monday for a visit to four African States and Canada to strengthen political and economic ties. Officials in Seoul said it was hoped his tour of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal would redress the diplomatic disadvantage Seoul faces in black Africa compared to North Korea. The four countries have diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea. South Korea's trade with Africa as a whole amounted to just over \$800 million last year. But the South Koreans are taking increasing interest in the resources-rich continent with its growing influence in world politics through the non-aligned movement, the officials said.

Truck accident kills 27 in Pakistan

SUKKUR, Pakistan (R) — At least 27 people died and 34 were injured when a truck carrying them ran off the road, police reported. A police spokesman said the truck was carrying about 70 people when the accident happened last night about 80 kilometres north of here in central Pakistan. The spokesman said the accident was caused by mechanical failure and police were questioning the driver.

Socialists willing to join Spadolini's new coalition

ROME (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini informed President Sandro Pertini Saturday of "positive developments" in his efforts to form a new government.

The Socialist Party, which withdrew from Mr. Spadolini's last government and caused its collapse 10 days ago, indicated Friday that it might be ready to join a new coalition.

The truce makes it less likely that early elections, which President Pertini said would be traumatic, will have to be called.

Mr. Spadolini, who leads the small Republican Party, showed the President a plan for political reforms which has attracted the Socialists' interest.

He told reporters afterwards: "I have reported to the president on the positive developments of negotiations to solve the crisis."

All five parties which took part in the last government have given cautious approval to the plan and will give a considered response to Mr. Spadolini next week.

Mr. Spadolini is also preparing a document on the political and economic problems his government was trying to tackle when it fell.

His reform plan outlines ways Italy's political processes can be streamlined without recourse to lengthy and possibly controversial constitutional changes.

Action is proposed to speed up decisions by parliament to avoid rule by decree and to make coalition ministers more responsible to government rather than party policy.

This would give the prime minister greater power to pursue consistent policies without worrying about factional interests.

The Socialists said the plan fulfilled their conditions for cooperation and showed the will to start institutional reforms.

Newspapers including the Communist Unit welcomed the proposals but warned there was still some way to go before the country's 42nd post war government could be formed.

Qotbzadeh's trial continues on Monday

LONDON (R) — Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh went on trial Saturday before a military tribunal at Tehran's top security Evin prison accused of leading a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical government, Iran's National News Agency IRNA said.

The indictment listed the most serious charges against any official since the 1979 Islamic revolution. Mr. Qotbzadeh was accused of plotting with monarchist and military groups to topple the Islamic Republic and blow up the north Tehran residence of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, defending himself without a lawyer, denied that

he planned to kill Ayatollah Khomeini or overthrow the Islamic Republic but said his group wanted to topple the government and its fundamentalist members, IRNA said.

The former foreign minister faces death by firing squad if convicted.

His connections with Ayatollah Khomeini played a key role in making him a member of the Revolutionary Council and foreign minister.

During his post at the foreign ministry, he bitterly opposed the militant students who stormed the U.S. embassy in 1979, a move which contributed to his eventual removal from Iranian politics.

The trial resumes on Monday.

Brazil refuses refuelling facilities for RAF

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil said Friday that it would not grant Britain regular refuelling facilities for military planes flying supplies to the Falkland Islands.

The foreign ministry announcement followed official statements that three British C-130 Hercules transport planes refuelled in Brazil earlier this week while two others made emergency landings during July.

The ministry said British Foreign Office Minister Cranley Onslow had been told during his visit to Brazil this week that the government here would not allow

regular refuelling facilities for planes that normally make a marathon 14-hour non-stop flight to the Falklands from Ascension Island.

These flights, used to ferry supplies to British troops who recaptured the islands from Argentina in June, require expensive mid-air refuelling.

The air ministry said Thursday there was nothing exceptional about this week's stopovers because Brazil allowed foreign planes to land in or fly over its territory providing Brasilia received advance notification and

the cargo was known. Political commentators here had said the stopovers could strain relations with Argentina.

Argentine Ambassador Jorge Caminos Friday discussed the landings with Brazilian foreign ministry officials and a ministry spokesman said later: "Argentina understood our position perfectly."

Brazil supports Argentina's territorial claims to the Falklands and backs efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the dispute between Buenos Aires and London.

Sharon antagonises Israeli cabinet after ordering bombing of west Beirut

By David Rogers
Reuter

JERUSALEM — By subjecting Beirut to heavy bombardment, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel (Arik) Sharon appears to have dealt his own political career a heavy blow.

With Washington and much of the Western world outraged by the scale of the Israeli attacks, the cabinet has finally turned against the pugnacious, barrel-chested minister.

Since the invasion of Lebanon on June 6, there have been constant rumblings of ministerial discontent about Mr. Sharon, 54, a former general whose career as a soldier and politician has been marked by controversy.

For weeks there have been leaks of cabinet rows and complaints that the defence minister was not obtaining proper government authorisation before launching military initiatives.

The tireless, ultra-Nationalist Mr. Sharon is so closely identified with the Lebanese campaign that many Israelis call it "Arik's war."

Begin joins critics

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose style has always been to delegate and give ministers free rein, stood by Mr. Sharon until Thursday.

With an angry President Reagan on the phone from Washington, Mr. Begin joined the Sharon critics at what by all

accounts was the noisiest, most argumentative Israeli cabinet session of the war.

Mr. Begin was reported by several newspapers to have said there was no point in military action which produced minor advantages on the ground and threatened Israel's crucial relationship with the United States.

Mr. Sharon countered it was a mistake to bow to American pressure. "When did I ever bow to American pressure," the prime minister responded angrily, according to the Jerusalem Post's detailed description of the meeting.

The defence minister appeared to get firm support from only Science and Development Minister Yuval Neeman, of the small, extreme rightwing Techiya (Renaissance) Party.

Finally the government stripped Mr. Sharon of the power to order air raids or take any substantive military decisions without prior cabinet approval.

With the United States threatening to call off negotiations by its envoy Philip Habib for a Palestinian commando withdrawal from Beirut, there was press speculation Mr. Sharon might now play a smaller negotiating role.

The defence minister, intent on the military destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has been critical of Mr. Habib and last week got into a row with the U.S. charge d'affaires in Israel.

Mr. Sharon, who has watched the bombardment of Beirut from a front-line command post almost every day, appeared embittered by the cabinet criticism, parliamentarians said.

Briefing the Knesset's (parliament) foreign and defence committee afterwards, he was reported to have said the attacks were to prevent Israeli soldiers being exposed to fire.

"Every day men in the field tell me they need it," he was quoted as saying.

Sharon, the soldier

After Israel's lightning strike into Lebanon, Mr. Sharon was seen as a hero by some Israelis. At

As a commander he had the reputation of being a brave, unconventional leader who found it difficult to take orders.

In the 1956 middle East war he was accused of a breach of orders which resulted in the deaths of 38 Israeli soldiers.

His push across the Suez Canal in 1973 was a major Israeli triumph that turned the course of the war.

As a politician he has been no less controversial and no less unyielding.

In the first Begin government, he served as agriculture minister and virtually changed the face of the Arab West Bank by quadrupling the number of Jewish settlements in the occupied territory.

After Mr. Begin, to many people's surprise, gave him the defence portfolio last year, Mr. Sharon had responsibility for administering occupied lands.

The Palestinian residents' protests against his measures reached an unprecedented level of violence earlier this year.

Like Ezer Weizman, the soldier who preceded him as defence minister and fell from Mr. Begin's favour, Mr. Sharon has no real power base in the major political parties or Israel's trade union movement.

He has also had quarrels with the military establishment. Now isolated, Mr. Sharon would find it hard to recover if this week's events end with him being ousted from the government, politicians say.

NEWS ANALYSIS

one stage when Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir were abroad he was effectively left in charge.

But as the campaign, originally expected to last a few days, dragged on and its objectives became grander, Mr. Sharon's popularity seemed to fall.

Behind the scenes, opposition labour politicians said they were determined to make sure the defence minister did not use the war in his ambitions to become prime minister.

For years, Mr. Sharon's foes have had two main criticisms: That he is high-handed and undemocratic and that a lot of blood has been split whenever he has been in military action.

Somali army repulsed, says rebel radio

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to overthrow Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre say they have repulsed Somali attempts to recapture two places in the central Mudug region where fighting flared at the end of June.

The clandestine radio Kulmis, the guerrillas' mouthpiece, said Friday night that Somali Democratic Salvation Front rebels defeated attempts by the Somali army

to recapture Galdogob and Bulesiatir, decimating the attackers.

The radio, monitored here, said fighting was also taking place on the outskirts of Balambale with government troops suffering heavy losses.

Friday the Somali defence ministry said its forces repulsed an attack by Ethiopian troops.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ 74
♦ A8
♦ Q74
♦ AQJ1094
WEST
♦ Void
♦ QJ976432 ♦ 10
♦ 8 ♦ J532
♦ 8653 ♦ K

SOUTH
♦ AK52
♦ K5
♦ AK1096
♦ 72

The bidding:
East South West North
3 ♦ 3 NT Pass 5 ♦
Pass 5 ♦ Pass 7 NT
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♡.

The secret to many hands is counting. But that in itself is not enough to secure the winning line. You must also be able to draw the right conclusions from your calculations.

Even with his good six-card suit, North's bidding is aggressive. His five clubs was ace-asking in the methods used by the partnership, but he might have also checked on kings — a grand slam that could depend on a finesse is not winning bridge! West led the queen of hearts, and declarer was not overjoyed with his contract.

He won the ace, cashed the ace of diamonds and reentered dummy with the queen. When West discarded a heart on this trick, East could be counted for four diamonds. Declarer took the proven finesse for the jack of diamonds, then cashed the king of spades to make sure that West was void and that East had started with seven cards in the suit. Now twelve of East's cards were known. Declarer cashed the king of hearts to establish that East's thirteenth card was a club. His distribution was now proven to be 7-1-4-1.

The rest was easy. Declarer led a club to the ace, and claimed the rest of the tricks when the king fell. But wait a moment! Since West was known to have four clubs, why did declarer play for the drop of the king, considerably against the odds, instead of taking the finesse?

No, declarer had not taken a peek at the hands. He was simply applying the knowledge he had of the hand. Declarer had only nine tricks in hearts, diamonds and spades. Therefore, he needed four tricks from the club suit. Since clubs were known to be 4-1, if West held the king-fourth, declarer could not make more than three tricks in the suit with the help of two finesesses, and he would go down. The only chance for his contract was that the king was singleton, and declarer played for it!